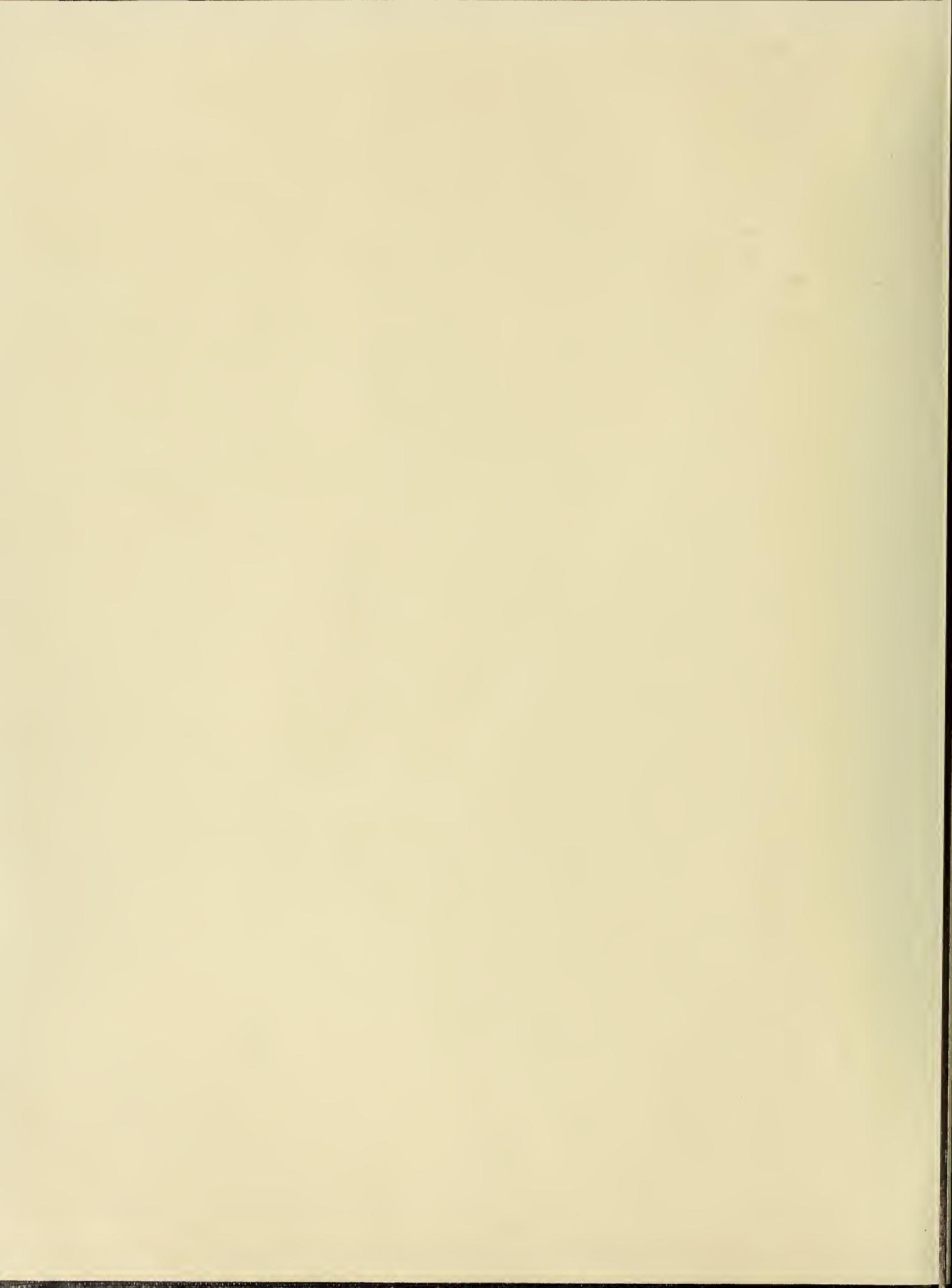
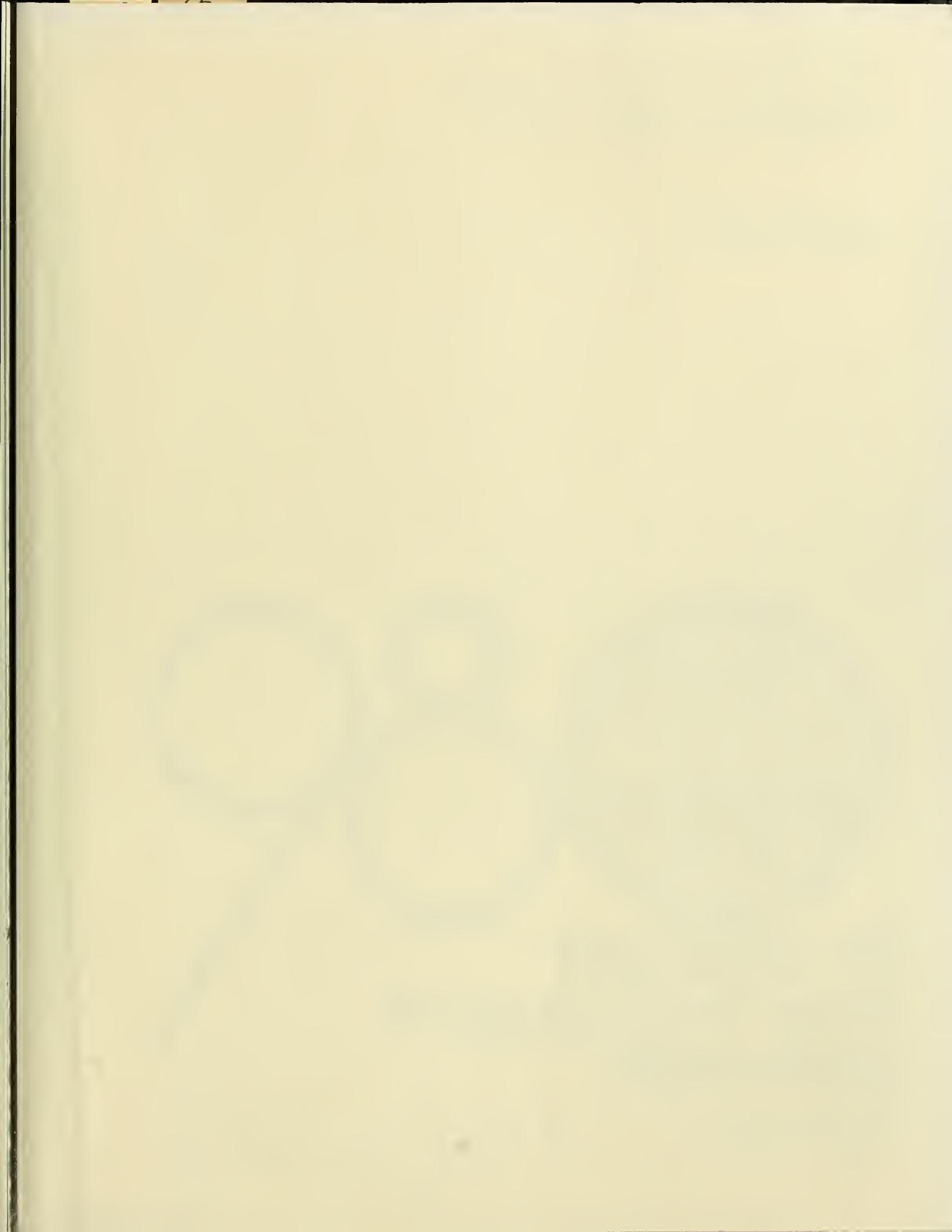


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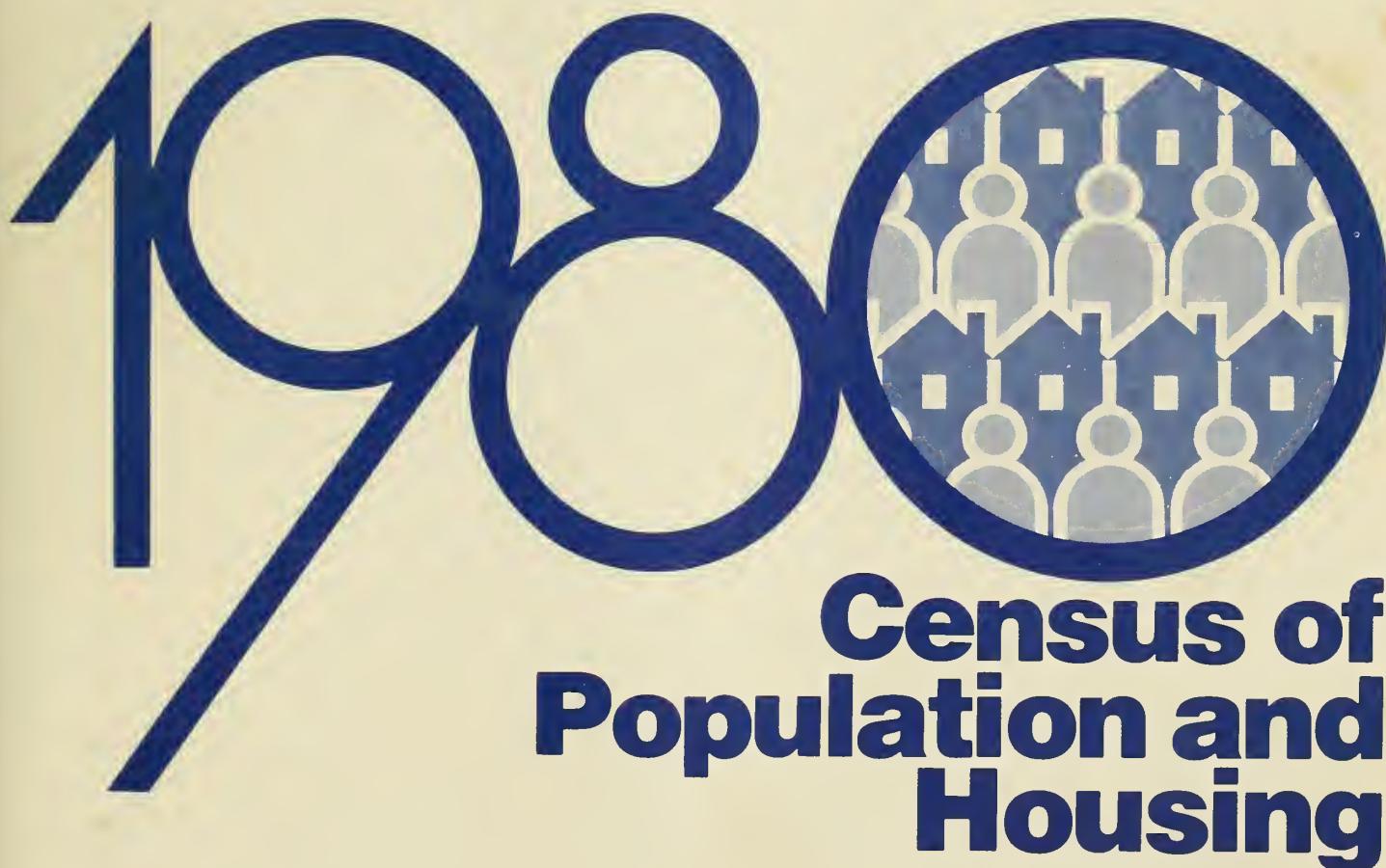


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Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

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MARYLAND



Census of Population and Housing

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Table Finding Guide—Population Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 3 to 7 present sample characteristics)

Table Finding Guide—Housing Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 3 to 7 present sample characteristics)

Subject	States and Congressional Districts	Race or Spanish Origin	Subject	States and Congressional Districts			Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Townships and Townships of 10,000 or More ¹
				All Housing Units	Year-Round Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	
TOTAL	1,2,3,4		2	2	1,2,8	1,2,8,9,10	11
AREA AND RESIDENCE			OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS				
Land area	1		Tenure	1,2,8	1,2,8	1,2,8	2
Population density	1		Persons per occupied unit	1,2	1,2	1,2	2
Urban	1,3		Vacancy status				
Rural	3		Vacant seasonal and migratory units	8	8	8	
Farm	3						
GENERAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS			UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	1,2	7	Persons per room	2	2	1	
Voting age persons	1,2	1	Bedrooms	2	2	9	
Sex	1,5	7	Year householder moved into unit	2	2	9	
Race	1,2,7						
Spanish origin	1,2,7		STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Ancestry	3		Year structure built	9	9	9	
Nativity and place of birth	4		Units in structure	9	9	9	
Residence in 1975	4		Stories in structure	9	9	9	
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	4		Passenger elevator	9	9	9	
Marital status	3						
Fertility	3		PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS				
Family type	1,2,3	7	Plumbing facilities	2	2	1,2	
Household type and relationship	1,3		Bathroom			8	
Persons in households	1,3		Source of water			8	
Persons per household	1,2,3		Sewage disposal			8	
Group quarters type	1,3						
Persons in group quarters	1,3		EQUIPMENT AND FUELS				
School enrollment	4		Kitchen facilities			8	
Years of school completed	4		Heating equipment			8	
Veteran status	4		Air-conditioning			8	
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS			Vehicles available			8	
Labor force status	5	7	Telephone in housing unit			8	
Class of worker	5		Fuels used for house heating, water heating, and cooking			10	
Labor force status in 1979	5						
Workers in family in 1979	5						
Occupation	5						
Industry	5						
Transportation to work	4	7					
Disability status	4						
Income in 1979	6	7					
Poverty status in 1979	6						

¹ Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

1980

Census of
Population and
Housing

Congressional
Districts
of the
98th Congress

PART 22
MARYLAND
PHC80-4-22

Issued March 1983



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GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 98th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts as defined in this report are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-4 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980-Volume 4) followed by a number representing the area which the report covers. The PHC80-4 series consists of individual reports for each State and the District of Columbia.

Corresponding data from the 1970 census for districts of the 92nd, 93rd, and 94th Congresses were published in the Congressional District Data (CDD) report series. Data from the 1980 census for districts of the 97th Congress are available on Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1A and 3A, and on microfiche of STF's 1A and 3A. Data for districts of the 98th Congress are also available on Summary Tape Files 1D and 3D.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the Advance Reports, PHC80-V, and the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products.

The changes reflect corrections of errors found after these products were prepared. The changes and differences may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Also, census figures for congressional districts may differ slightly from those prepared by State legislatures in their redistricting activities as result of errors in P.L. 94-171 materials and possible different interpretations and assignments of geographic areas to congressional districts in processing these data.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and 5 appendixes), a table of contents, map(s), and 11 data tables. Appearing after the tables is a map of the State which shows, in addition to the congressional district boundaries, the boundaries of counties and the locations of selected cities. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate the limits of congressional districts with sufficient clarity. No congressional district boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative elected at large nor for the District of Columbia.

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the State and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish origin, urban residence, sex, age, voting-age persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district. Table 2 also includes towns or townships of 10,000 or

more in 11 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. For counties, places, towns or townships which are split between two or more congressional districts, each portion is shown within the appropriate congressional district, with "(pt.)" following the area name.

Tables 3 to 11 present statistics based on a sample of persons and housing units. Table 3 contains general population information such as urban, rural and farm residence, ancestry, household and family type, group quarters, marital status, and fertility. Table 4 includes data on nativity, language, commuting, school enrollment, residence in 1975, veteran status, years of school completed and disability. Tables 5 and 6 present labor force and income/poverty data, respectively. Selected population characteristics for four racial groups and Spanish origin persons are included in table 7.

Tables 8 to 11 present statistics on housing. Table 8 features tenure and vacancy status, year moved in, bathroom and kitchen facilities, source of water, sewage disposal, air-conditioning, heating equipment, telephone, and vehicles available. Table 9 focuses on structural characteristics such as number of units in structure, year built, bedrooms, stories in structure, and passenger elevators. Table 10 contains information on fuels, owner costs, and gross rent, and table 11 presents a limited array of housing characteristics for the four racial groups and Spanish origin persons also featured in table 7.

A table finding guide for convenience in locating various population and housing characteristics in the tables is presented on the inside front cover of the report.

Since the statistics in tables 3 to 11 are estimates based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling

variability. There may thus be differences between figures found in tables 1 and 2, based on the complete count, and tables 3 through 11, based on the sample. See Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," for information on sampling variability and procedures for estimating its impact on the data.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, congressional districts). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on sources of error in the data, including sampling variability, as well as editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and the 1980 census questionnaire pages.

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash “—” represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual persons or housing units.
- A “(pt.)” next to an area name indi-

cates that it is split by a congressional district boundary.

- A dagger “†” following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or year-round housing units included in the 1980 census counts for the area were substituted. For a discussion of the substitution procedures, see the section on “Editing of Unacceptable Data,” in Appendix D, 1980 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics*, PC80-1-B, or 1980 Census of Housing, *General Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-A.
- CDP is census designated place.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

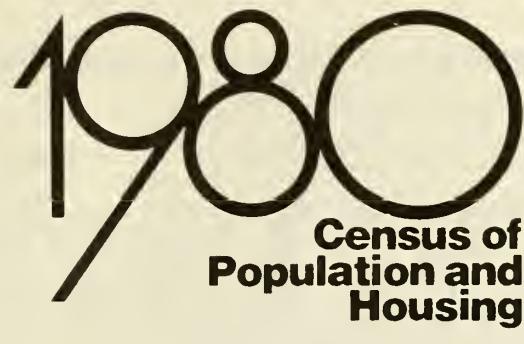
To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about specific individuals and housing units. To accomplish this the Census Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are five or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) person or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.



Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

MARYLAND

PHC80-4-22

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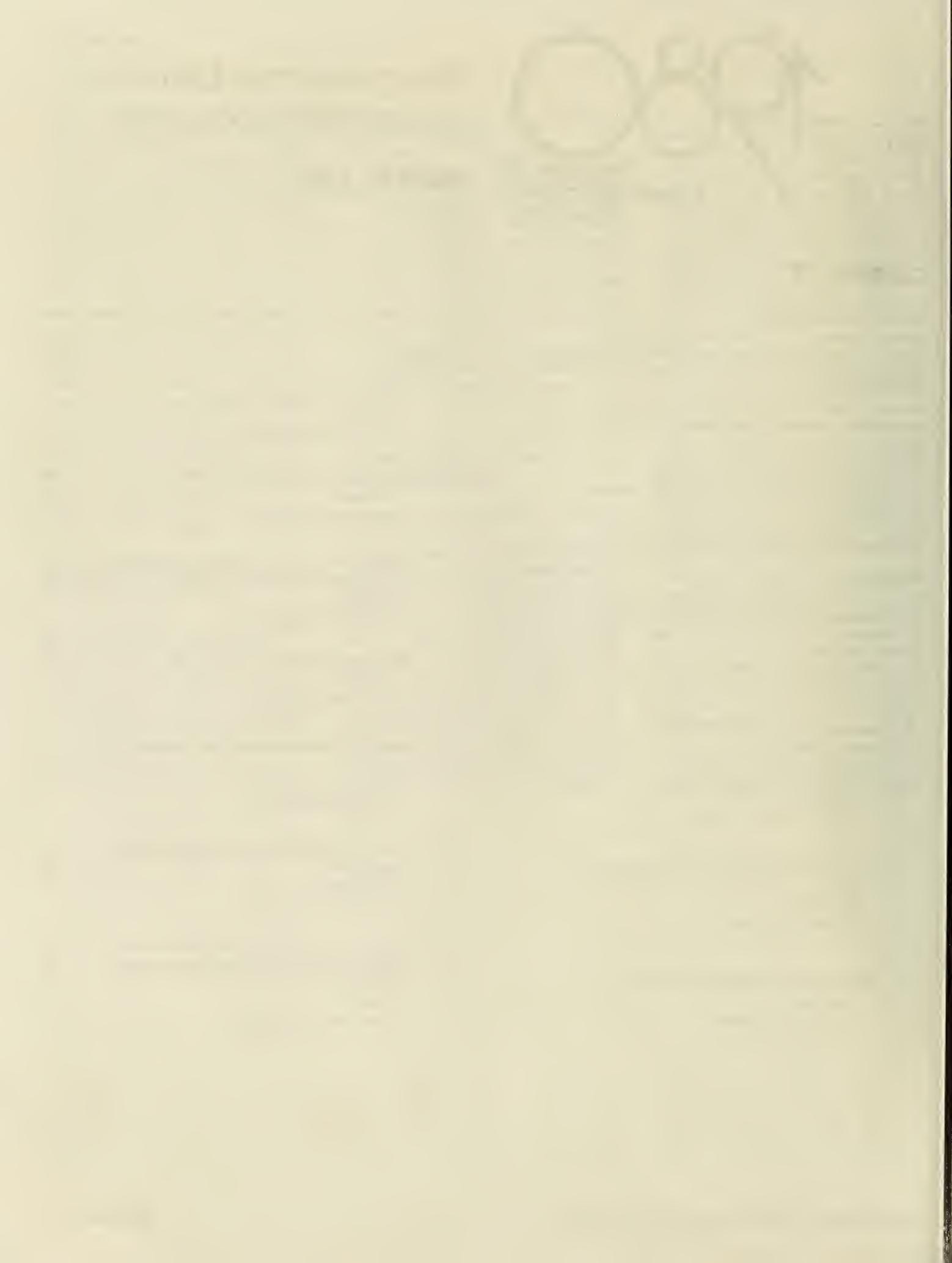


Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

PERSONS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Total persons, 1980	4 216 975	526 206	526 354	527 699	525 453	527 469	528 168	527 590	528 036
Total persons, 1970	3 923 897	432 393	463 538	545 620	446 495	524 833	424 905	594 186	491 927
Percent change, 1970 to 1980	7.5	21.7	13.6	-3.3	17.7	0.5	24.3	-11.2	7.3
Land area in square miles	9 837	4 653	722	154	624	308	3 116	49	213
Persons per square mile	428.7	113.1	729.0	3426.6	842.1	1712.6	169.5	10767.1	2479.0
Land area in square kilometers	25 477	12 050	1 870	399	1 615	797	8 070	127	550
Persons per square kilometer	165.5	43.7	281.5	1322.6	325.4	661.8	65.4	4154.3	960.1
Urban	3 386 555	145 949	452 985	522 014	467 507	509 144	240 275	527 076	521 605

RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
White	3 158 838	422 847	488 860	433 741	404 506	323 052	502 767	134 200	448 865
Black	958 150	97 779	28 590	84 523	108 571	183 887	19 829	386 759	48 212
Percent of total persons	22.7	18.6	5.4	16.0	20.7	34.9	3.8	73.3	9.1
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	8 021	1 093	752	1 326	1 161	1 259	454	1 060	916
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	64 278	2 818	6 475	5 631	8 046	12 947	3 684	3 336	21 341
Other	27 688	1 669	1 677	2 478	3 169	6 324	1 434	2 235	8 702
Spanish origin ²	64 746	5 170	4 446	5 674	7 393	11 862	3 983	4 556	21 662
Percent of total persons	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.2	0.8	0.9	4.1

SEX

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Male	2 042 810	259 025	256 144	247 862	263 433	256 687	259 292	247 104	253 263
Female	2 174 165	267 181	270 210	279 837	262 020	270 782	268 876	280 486	274 773

AGE

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Under 5 years	272 274	37 015	30 567	31 919	36 191	36 496	34 504	35 902	29 680
5 to 14 years	649 494	87 192	76 587	70 913	85 249	84 521	86 169	82 107	76 756
15 to 19 years	405 011	52 815	49 274	43 808	51 268	55 969	50 673	55 022	46 182
16 and 17 years	164 550	21 561	20 448	17 390	20 812	21 169	20 669	22 084	20 417
18 and 19 years	159 249	20 537	18 862	17 960	20 155	24 254	19 583	22 007	15 891
20 to 24 years	392 391	44 744	48 607	47 277	51 874	60 378	42 615	53 298	43 598
20 and 21 years	158 825	18 302	19 141	18 721	21 066	25 543	18 062	22 067	15 923
25 to 34 years	725 579	84 089	90 250	89 020	98 201	101 317	84 127	85 856	92 719
35 to 44 years	527 067	63 962	66 114	57 795	72 293	69 863	69 781	54 458	72 801
45 to 54 years	446 488	52 497	61 553	53 119	54 875	51 168	56 865	53 252	63 159
55 to 64 years	403 062	49 843	56 431	60 476	42 727	38 172	49 400	51 230	54 783
65 to 64 years	102 311	13 283	13 830	16 738	10 119	9 035	12 790	13 560	12 956
65 to 74 years	247 209	33 630	30 132	44 686	21 738	19 037	33 089	35 066	29 831
75 to 84 years	115 735	15 787	13 061	22 703	8 807	8 154	16 303	16 887	14 033
85 years and over	32 665	4 632	3 778	5 983	2 230	2 394	4 642	4 512	4 494
Median	30.3	29.9	31.4	32.8	28.9	27.5	31.1	29.0	32.3

VOTING-AGE PERSONS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Persons 18 years and over	3 049 445	369 721	388 788	399 019	372 900	374 737	376 405	376 566	391 309
Male	1 446 789	179 156	185 585	182 474	184 811	178 842	181 724	170 675	183 522
Female	1 602 656	190 565	203 203	216 545	188 089	195 895	194 681	205 891	207 787
White	2 348 126	301 949	364 512	338 381	292 998	243 347	358 850	109 820	338 269
Black	634 698	64 136	18 636	54 455	71 679	117 360	14 145	262 102	32 185
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	5 345	708	500	843	786	834	319	722	633
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	43 455	1 872	4 143	3 796	5 477	9 003	2 271	2 498	14 395
Spanish origin ²	43 388	3 318	2 881	3 898	4 781	8 110	2 530	3 117	14 753

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Households	1 460 865	176 183	185 948	197 542	174 679	177 169	176 429	180 767	192 148
Family households	1 089 559	137 713	144 701	139 795	136 511	130 456	140 924	120 804	138 655
With persons under 18 years	610 457	79 189	75 760	69 303	81 453	80 193	78 811	72 466	73 282
Mirrored-couple families	862 790	114 531	122 451	106 566	112 445	99 899	123 181	67 586	116 131
With persons under 18 years	463 432	63 848	62 245	49 604	65 212	58 937	68 516	35 232	59 838
Female household, no husband present	181 088	17 839	17 416	27 062	18 771	23 887	13 646	44 744	17 723
With persons under 18 years	123 483	12 235	11 149	17 008	13 229	17 517	8 227	32 965	11 153
Nonfamily households	371 306	38 470	41 247	57 747	38 168	46 713	35 505	59 963	53 493

Persons in households

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Persons in nonfamily households	4 122 547	513 370	518 984	512 816	509 730	514 234	512 575	518 369	522 469
Persons living alone	461 529	46 433	50 027	68 507	47 737	63 210	41 901	74 306	69 408
65 years and over	304 207	32 609	34 237	49 318	30 703	34 901	30 681	49 363	42 395
Persons in group quarters	99 476	13 581	9 982	19 998	7 270	6 335	13 758	16 275	12 277
Inmate of institution	94 428	12 836	7 370	14 883	15 723	13 235	15 593	9 221	5 567
Persons per household	44 722	4 886	5 386	7 769	5 356	2 639	8 915	5 815	3 956

HOUSING UNITS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Total housing units	1 570 907	213 907	192 477	206 075	185 969	185 978	189 812	196 196	200 493
Year-round housing units	1 549 219	199 472	191 711	205 994	183 614	185 921	186 127	196 034	200 346
Occupied housing units	1 460 865	176 183	185 948	197 542	174 679	177 169	176 429	180 767	192 148
With 1.01 or more persons per room	44 824	6 406	3 212	4 892	4 709	7 662	3 460	10 404	4 079
Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	27 550	9 041	1 888	2 042	2 888	2 107	5 282	3 002	1 300
Owner-occupied housing units	905 535	126 593	121 498	120 631	112 989	99 058	128 118	75 731	120 917
Percent of occupied housing units	62.0	71.9	65.3	61.1	64.7	55.9	72.6	41.9	62.9
Renter-occupied housing units	555 330	49 590	64 450	76 911	61 690	78 111	48 311	105 036	71 231
With 1.01 or more persons per room	27 635	3 076	1 633	3 339	2 685	4 815	1 564	7 760	2 763
Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	17 537	4 943	1 249	1 473	1 953	1 767	2 536	2 592	1 024

PERSONS IN UNIT

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
With 1.01 or more persons per room	268 380	41 286	18 617	28 793	27 003	42 132	21 234	68 771	20 544
Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	73 176	26 965	4 537	4 283	7 887	5 788	13 186	7 537	2 993

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and 8.]

**The State
Congressional Districts
Counties
Places of 10,000 or More**

	Persons						Housing units								
	Percent	Age					Total	Year-round	Occupied				Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter	
		Block	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median			Owner	Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present	Persons per unit			
Total							Total	Year-round	Total						
The State -----	4 216 975	22.7	1.5	3 049 445	395 609	30.3	1 570 907	1 549 219	1 460 865	62.0	1.9	12.4	2.82	59 200	222
Congressional District 1 -----	526 206	18.6	1.0	369 721	54 049	29.9	213 907	199 472	176 183	71.9	5.1	10.1	2.91	49 500	159
COUNTIES															
Calvert -----	34 638	22.2	0.8	23 106	2 871	28.9	12 782	12 535	10 731	83.3	6.5	8.6	3.21	64 800	198
Caroline -----	23 143	16.9	0.7	16 540	3 170	32.0	8 818	8 803	8 219	74.0	6.2	10.0	2.78	36 100	109
Cecil -----	60 430	5.3	0.7	41 337	5 553	29.6	22 977	21 224	19 364	74.5	2.6	9.4	3.01	44 800	154
Charles -----	72 751	20.3	1.3	46 650	4 005	26.6	22 721	22 623	21 378	79.0	6.4	9.9	3.38	64 800	223
Oorchester -----	30 623	29.7	1.0	22 763	4 766	34.5	12 753	12 342	11 329	68.2	7.6	13.3	2.65	33 700	106
Horford (pt.) -----	62 302	12.2	1.6	43 946	4 591	28.7	21 627	21 580	20 171	63.6	2.2	10.3	2.94	56 500	182
Kent -----	16 695	22.1	1.1	12 654	2 527	33.4	7 347	6 697	6 133	71.0	9.0	10.0	2.62	37 800	136
Queen Anne s-----	25 508	16.0	0.9	18 539	3 083	32.5	10 030	9 720	8 850	79.2	7.4	8.0	2.84	51 900	128
St. Mary's -----	59 895	15.9	1.4	39 900	4 015	26.1	21 278	21 048	18 791	66.5	4.5	8.3	3.10	60 500	208
Somerset -----	19 188	34.6	0.7	14 176	2 987	32.7	7 809	7 537	6 751	76.1	9.6	12.9	2.75	27 500	96
Talbot -----	25 604	21.3	0.5	19 588	4 469	36.8	11 230	11 115	9 934	67.2	4.1	9.3	2.55	56 000	155
Wicomico -----	64 540	21.8	0.6	47 514	7 755	31.2	24 672	24 513	22 876	69.8	2.9	11.7	2.72	38 100	164
Worcester -----	30 889	26.2	0.8	23 008	4 257	33.3	29 863	19 735	11 656	69.0	7.8	10.4	2.64	38 000	126
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Aberdeen town -----	11 533	21.1	1.7	8 159	843	29.5	4 550	4 538	4 190	50.1	1.2	15.2	2.75	47 400	185
Cambridge city -----	11 703	41.0	1.4	8 796	2 113	34.5	4 723	4 718	4 446	47.8	2.6	19.0	2.50	31 700	107
Edgewood (COP) (pt.) -----	745	0.9	1.3	545	57	31.1	271	271	255	68.2	1.6	7.5	2.92	58 000	210
Lexington Park (COP) -----	10 361	18.7	2.9	6 776	193	23.2	3 542	3 540	3 084	30.4	0.7	9.7	3.10	48 800	240
St. Charles (COP) -----	13 921	8.1	1.8	8 340	232	24.4	4 393	4 393	4 148	77.7	0.2	10.5	3.36	64 700	238
Salisbury city -----	16 429	18.5	0.9	12 633	2 380	31.0	7 015	7 012	6 543	49.0	1.6	13.5	2.43	34 400	192
Congressional District 2 -----	526 354	5.4	0.8	388 788	46 971	31.4	192 477	191 711	185 948	65.3	1.0	9.4	2.79	57 100	227
COUNTIES															
Baltimore (pt.) -----	442 726	5.4	0.8	332 426	42 191	31.8	164 669	163 945	159 572	63.8	1.0	9.6	2.73	54 700	228
Horford (pt.) -----	83 628	5.5	0.9	56 362	4 780	29.1	27 808	27 766	26 376	74.9	1.2	8.0	3.14	66 600	222
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Corney (COP) -----	21 488	2.9	0.9	16 133	1 449	29.6	8 251	8 250	8 006	60.5	0.4	8.6	2.63	60 400	254
Cockeysville (COP) -----	17 013	2.2	1.2	13 499	1 270	29.3	7 812	7 808	7 437	27.1	1.6	7.1	2.25	80 000	279
Dundalk (COP) -----	71 293	5.6	0.7	53 694	6 587	33.3	25 791	25 758	25 295	72.9	0.7	10.8	2.82	37 800	190
Edgewood (COP) (pt.) -----	18 710	13.9	1.9	11 781	587	24.6	6 269	6 265	5 704	61.8	0.7	13.1	3.19	49 100	182
Essex (COP) -----	39 614	3.2	0.6	29 512	3 414	29.5	15 651	15 578	15 094	48.6	1.4	11.2	2.60	42 500	183
Joppatowne (COP) -----	11 348	6.9	1.1	7 548	433	28.2	3 674	3 673	3 539	79.6	1.1	7.8	3.21	60 900	224
Lutherville-Timonium (COP) -----	17 854	0.9	1.2	13 829	1 900	39.2	6 207	6 197	6 130	84.4	0.4	6.9	2.90	76 700	271
Middle River (COP) -----	26 756	3.8	0.7	18 930	1 567	28.0	9 881	9 839	9 581	53.8	0.8	12.1	2.79	40 400	210
Overlea (COP) -----	12 965	1.6	0.5	9 947	1 501	33.6	4 852	4 851	4 777	77.2	0.4	8.8	2.71	50 200	239
Porkville (COP) -----	35 159	5.9	0.9	27 237	4 247	33.2	13 450	13 447	13 296	65.3	0.6	11.2	2.62	48 400	217
Perry Hall (COP) -----	13 455	0.5	0.6	10 215	987	31.8	4 967	4 967	4 760	75.0	0.6	6.6	2.82	65 900	236
Randollstown (COP) (pt.) -----	16 158	17.7	0.9	11 850	1 527	32.2	5 974	5 971	5 693	54.6	0.9	9.9	2.78	65 500	266
Reisterstown (COP) -----	19 385	10.5	1.2	13 522	1 269	27.7	7 046	7 046	6 834	50.2	0.8	12.8	2.83	61 100	219
Rosedale (COP) -----	19 956	7.5	0.6	14 866	1 648	32.9	6 758	6 757	6 693	76.2	0.5	10.1	2.98	56 000	241
Towson (COP) (pt.) -----	23 835	2.7	1.1	20 110	4 958	42.4	10 093	10 090	9 851	50.2	0.7	8.1	2.25	76 100	302
Congressional District 3 -----	527 699	16.0	1.1	399 019	73 372	32.8	206 075	205 994	197 542	61.1	1.0	13.7	2.60	43 500	197
COUNTIES															
Baltimore (pt.) -----	157 718	7.5	0.8	122 520	22 466	34.7	58 545	58 529	57 409	65.9	0.9	10.1	2.63	61 400	237
Howard (pt.) -----	55 625	18.3	1.6	37 138	2 089	29.2	20 266	20 264	19 096	68.5	0.5	10.7	2.88	79 600	296
Baltimore city (pt.) -----	314 356	19.9	1.1	239 361	48 817	32.8	127 264	127 201	121 037	57.6	1.2	15.9	2.53	32 500	178
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Arbutus (COP) -----	20 163	3.3	0.8	15 665	3 064	35.7	7 771	7 768	7 620	67.5	1.0	10.2	2.63	53 000	201
Baltimore city (pt.) -----	314 356	19.9	1.1	239 361	48 817	32.8	127 264	127 201	121 037	57.6	1.2	15.9	2.53	32 500	178
Catonsville (COP) -----	33 208	9.0	0.6	26 814	6 239	37.3	11 763	11 757	11 580	71.4	2.0	10.4	2.59	59 900	207
Columbi (COP) (pt.) -----	47 394	20.1	1.7	30 843	1 358	28.8	17 472	17 470	16 428	66.2	0.3	11.1	2.88	82 900	302
Lansdowne-Baltimore Highlands (COP) -----	16 759	3.2	0.8	11 650	1 160	26.9	5 744	5 744	5 663	55.0	0.8	15.8	2.96	39 200	169
Lochearn (COP) (pt.) -----	6 482	10.2	0.5	5 040	655	36.8	2 370	2 370	2 344	83.7	0.1	8.8	2.77	59 000	277
Milford Mill (COP) (pt.) -----	15 081	26.3	0.9	11 802	1 551	32.4	6 182	6 181	6 015	47.6	0.8	11.7	2.50	58 100	260
Pikesville (COP) -----	22 555	2.9	0.9	18 061	3 782	40.3	9 162	9 161	9 004	57.8	0.5	7.3	2.47	81 100	289
Randollstown (COP) (pt.) -----	9 769	12.2	0.8	6 787	581	33.1	2 897	2 897	2 869	96.8	0.1	7.4	3.31	63 500	173
Security (COP) (pt.) -----	495	61.8	0.4	381	67	37.0	162	162	157	92.4	1.3	11.5	3.15	60 800	175
Towson (COP) (pt.) -----	27 248	1.9	0.8	21 871	4 756	36.6	10 322	10 318	10 152	68.9	0.5	9.7	2.48	67 800	254

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and 8]

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units								
		Percent		Age				Occupied				Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter	
		Total	Black	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over		Total	Year-round	Total	Owner	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present		
Congressional District 4 -----	525 453	20.7	1.4	372 900	32 775	28.9	185 969	183 614	174 679	64.7	1.7	10.7	2.92	66 200	261
COUNTIES															
Anne Arundel -----	370 775	11.6	1.2	264 789	25 085	29.3	129 031	126 750	121 028	70.2	1.5	9.3	2.95	65 700	237
Howard (pt.) -----	17 076	10.2	1.4	12 401	767	28.4	6 451	6 446	6 031	65.5	1.6	7.8	2.79	79 800	313
Prince George's (pt.) -----	137 602	46.5	1.9	95 710	6 923	28.1	50 487	50 418	47 620	50.5	2.2	14.9	2.84	66 300	280
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Andrews AF8 (CDP) -----	10 064	20.5	5.1	6 315	14	23.2	2 281	2 280	2 195	9.2	0.8	1.6	3.77	53 800	236
Annapolis city -----	31 740	35.4	1.3	23 688	3 746	30.4	13 378	13 346	12 430	43.9	1.1	17.3	2.52	66 800	238
Arnold (CDP) -----	12 285	3.6	0.9	8 303	515	29.8	4 164	4 102	3 870	84.3	0.9	6.5	3.17	75 800	330
Brooklyn Park (CDP) -----	11 508	0.8	0.5	8 890	1 347	35.6	4 328	4 326	4 185	79.5	1.2	9.7	2.75	42 600	190
Camp Springs (CDP) (pt.) -----	10 022	20.4	1.7	7 221	601	32.0	3 325	3 322	3 237	75.3	0.3	10.4	3.10	70 800	279
Clinton (COP) (pt.) -----	852	11.4	1.2	587	25	29.0	280	280	262	78.6	—	6.5	3.25	63 500	255
Columbia (COP) (pt.) -----	3 555	7.2	2.8	2 350	95	30.5	1 173	1 172	1 073	95.4	0.2	3.8	3.31	95 200	446
Crofton (COP) -----	12 009	4.4	1.3	8 263	487	29.6	4 252	4 250	4 136	77.9	0.5	8.4	2.90	91 800	355
Ferndale (COP) -----	14 314	3.8	0.8	10 428	1 111	30.7	5 039	5 039	4 959	65.8	1.0	9.8	2.89	57 200	208
Fort Meade (COP) -----	14 083	21.3	4.9	9 258	14	22.5	3 195	3 195	3 105	0.6	0.5	4.2	3.57	80 000	222
Glen Burnie (COP) -----	37 263	9.1	0.9	27 276	2 934	29.7	13 632	13 608	13 105	63.6	1.2	9.9	2.82	53 000	218
Hillcrest Heights (COP) -----	17 021	69.3	1.1	12 528	1 196	30.4	7 012	7 012	6 760	51.8	3.0	15.9	2.52	62 000	261
Lake Shore (CDP) -----	10 181	2.1	0.8	6 940	586	30.9	3 382	3 256	3 138	90.4	1.2	5.5	3.24	67 300	253
Odenton (COP) -----	13 270	9.9	2.2	8 482	405	27.4	4 041	4 041	3 949	77.4	0.9	8.1	3.36	64 200	301
Oxon Hill (COP) -----	36 267	47.9	1.9	25 121	1 397	28.0	13 297	13 297	12 662	56.4	1.5	14.5	2.85	67 100	289
Severn (COP) -----	20 147	23.3	2.3	12 724	600	25.4	6 474	6 471	6 228	66.6	0.9	13.7	3.23	64 300	222
Severna Park (COP) -----	21 253	3.8	0.9	15 015	1 314	33.4	7 026	6 951	6 694	88.9	0.9	7.0	3.17	88 000	282
South Gate (COP) -----	24 185	7.6	1.1	17 102	719	26.5	9 399	9 398	8 950	44.0	0.9	10.2	2.69	65 000	246
Suitland-Silver Hill (CDP) (pt.) -----	17 755	67.4	1.1	13 091	1 226	29.0	8 304	8 302	7 742	20.8	1.8	20.7	2.29	58 800	291
Congressional District 5 -----	527 469	34.9	2.2	374 737	29 585	27.5	185 978	185 921	177 169	55.9	1.2	13.5	2.90	64 100	282
COUNTIES															
Prince George's (pt.) -----	527 469	34.9	2.2	374 737	29 585	27.5	185 978	185 921	177 169	55.9	1.2	13.5	2.90	64 100	282
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Adelphi (COP) -----	12 530	21.6	4.4	10 022	925	28.7	5 067	5 067	4 831	41.8	0.8	11.4	2.53	72 500	319
Bethesda (COP) -----	12 760	8.2	2.6	9 487	648	28.7	4 973	4 972	4 567	63.1	0.9	10.0	2.78	72 400	311
Bowie city -----	33 695	3.9	1.9	21 938	1 123	28.8	9 563	9 563	9 463	89.0	0.2	7.1	3.56	67 800	379
Camp Springs (COP) (pt.) -----	6 096	23.6	1.5	4 251	309	31.2	1 876	1 875	1 825	89.2	0.1	9.6	3.34	69 600	377
Chillum (COP) -----	32 775	55.1	4.0	23 997	2 844	28.8	12 840	12 828	12 465	39.8	1.5	18.0	2.59	63 000	271
Clinton (CDP) (pt.) -----	15 586	25.0	1.6	10 538	863	30.4	4 583	4 583	4 440	91.1	0.5	7.1	3.45	66 800	356
College Park city -----	23 614	6.6	2.1	20 468	1 170	21.4	5 284	5 282	5 183	67.1	0.9	6.5	2.81	66 600	278
Carol Hills (COP) -----	11 602	81.9	1.0	7 544	553	25.6	3 879	3 876	3 646	56.4	1.6	20.7	3.18	46 700	268
East Riverdale (CDP) -----	14 117	19.8	3.1	9 987	780	26.8	5 244	5 243	4 996	48.0	1.6	13.9	2.82	51 400	264
Forestville (COP) -----	16 401	48.8	1.5	10 965	852	26.3	5 878	5 878	5 426	41.2	1.4	19.4	2.99	59 900	299
Greenbelt city -----	17 332	9.9	2.2	13 985	1 014	27.6	8 005	8 001	7 677	37.5	1.0	10.9	2.24	37 800	335
Hyattsville city -----	12 709	11.8	3.0	9 940	1 899	32.2	5 154	5 152	4 997	55.0	1.4	11.5	2.49	56 600	257
Langley Park (CDP) (pt.) -----	11 114	36.2	11.5	8 357	792	27.8	4 778	4 778	4 520	21.3	1.3	15.3	2.46	61 600	268
Lanham-Seabrook (CDP) -----	15 814	26.7	1.5	11 334	609	28.1	5 117	5 116	4 983	72.6	0.6	9.3	3.13	65 500	334
Laurel city -----	12 103	7.9	1.5	9 236	876	28.3	5 275	5 273	5 069	37.7	1.0	9.9	2.38	62 900	253
New Carrollton city -----	12 632	20.6	2.6	9 058	418	27.4	4 618	4 618	4 363	49.1	1.3	13.0	2.89	66 700	303
South Laurel (COP) -----	18 034	10.7	1.8	12 976	415	26.2	7 414	7 410	7 058	27.3	1.1	9.9	2.56	85 800	291
Suitland-Silver Hill (COP) (pt.) -----	14 409	47.1	1.9	10 022	654	26.4	5 791	5 790	5 487	25.7	1.6	19.8	2.63	62 800	283
Takoma Park city (pt.) -----	4 900	23.1	4.1	3 945	801	34.5	2 064	2 063	2 021	59.1	1.0	12.5	2.42	66 600	320
Walker Mill (COP) -----	10 651	83.2	1.0	6 609	324	24.2	3 425	3 425	3 213	52.3	1.4	27.4	3.31	63 500	260
Congressional District 6 -----	528 168	3.8	0.8	376 405	54 034	31.1	189 812	186 127	176 429	72.6	3.0	7.7	2.91	58 100	167
COUNTIES															
Allegany -----	80 548	1.6	0.4	60 412	12 389	34.7	31 893	31 563	29 669	70.8	2.7	9.2	2.63	31 100	113
Carroll -----	96 356	2.9	0.6	67 971	8 991	30.7	32 115	32 036	30 631	76.5	2.4	7.2	3.02	63 000	188
Frederick -----	114 792	5.5	0.7	80 522	10 221	29.6	39 671	39 542	37 499	71.5	3.5	7.8	2.97	61 300	211
Garrett -----	26 498	0.2	0.4	18 260	3 160	29.7	12 232	9 519	8 764	78.4	5.5	7.7	2.97	35 700	134
Howard (pt.) -----	45 871	4.3	0.8	32 542	3 225	32.3	15 782	15 770	14 862	75.4	1.1	6.0	3.07	94 400	269
Montgomery (pt.) -----	51 017	5.0	2.2	33 433	2 547	30.4	15 728	15 706	15 047	87.9	1.1	5.8	3.39	105 400	301
Washington -----	113 086	4.2	0.6	83 265	13 501	31.6	42 391	41 991	39 957	64.0	4.0	8.4	2.70	45 300	156
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Columbia (CDP) (pt.) -----	1 569	18.4	0.3	990	41	28.8	471	471	464	86.0	1.1	5.8	3.38	82 200	350
Cumberland city -----	25 933	3.4	0.5	19 956	5 285	39.5	11 562	11 553	10 669	57.4	1.5	11.8	2.39	27 400	114
Ellington City (COP) -----	21 784	3.2	0.9	16 279	1 753	33.5	8 309	8 308	7 703	64.4	0.6	6.9	2.80	90 700	271
Frederick city -----	28 086	13.8	1.0	21 290	3 784	30.0	11 295	11 292	10 647	50.9	1.5	11.5	2.52	57 400	228
Hagerstown city -----	34 132	5.7	0.8	25 848	5 495	33.1	14 829	14 815	13 965	42.6	2.9	11.7	2.39	35 300	151
Patuxent (COP) (pt.) -----	12 018	1.8	4.6	7 913	569	35.5	3 453	3 450	3 331	93.4	0.4	5.1	3.59	200 000+	500+
Redland (COP) (pt.) -----	231	3.0	0.4	137	8	26.6	70	70	68	70.6	—	8.8	3.40	78 100	208

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Congressional Districts
Counties
Places of 10,000 or More

	Persons						Housing units								
	Total	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Total	Percent		Occupied			
		Black	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median				Owner	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present	Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
Congressional District 7 -----	527 590	73.3	0.9	376 566	56 465	29.0	196 196	196 034	180 767	41.9	1.7	24.8	2.87	28 300	158
COUNTIES															
Baltimore (pt.) -----	55 171	32.9	0.8	41 095	4 707	31.0	20 780	20 776	20 390	62.4	0.7	11.9	2.70	54 400	240
Baltimore city (pt.) -----	472 419	78.0	0.9	335 471	51 758	28.7	175 416	175 258	160 377	39.3	1.8	26.4	2.89	24 200	154
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Baltimore city (pt.) -----	472 419	78.0	0.9	335 471	51 758	28.7	175 416	175 258	160 377	39.3	1.8	26.4	2.89	24 200	154
Lochearn (CDP) (pt.) -----	20 426	61.4	0.7	14 972	1 620	31.5	7 572	7 572	7 389	64.4	0.8	13.6	2.75	49 500	240
Milford Mill (CDP) (pt.) -----	5 273	49.6	0.8	3 867	313	28.2	2 108	2 108	2 056	35.7	0.7	16.4	2.56	50 900	262
Security (CDP) (pt.) -----	28 958	10.3	0.9	21 859	2 720	31.3	10 910	10 906	10 766	65.8	0.6	10.0	2.69	57 900	234
Congressional District 8 -----	528 036	9.1	4.1	391 309	48 358	32.3	200 493	200 346	192 148	62.9	0.7	9.2	2.72	96 900	332
COUNTIES															
Montgomery (pt.) -----	528 036	9.1	4.1	391 309	48 358	32.3	200 493	200 346	192 148	62.9	0.7	9.2	2.72	96 900	332
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Aspen Hill (CDP) -----	47 455	8.3	3.1	34 492	4 488	31.8	17 226	17 221	16 663	70.2	0.5	9.6	2.84	93 800	349
Bethesda (CDP) -----	62 736	2.1	5.3	49 717	8 709	39.7	26 554	26 505	25 187	62.0	0.5	7.2	2.45	134 400	385
Chevy Chase (CDP) -----	12 232	3.1	3.2	9 606	2 047	39.4	4 646	4 643	4 520	82.5	0.2	8.0	2.67	131 800	419
Colesville (CDP) -----	14 359	16.1	1.8	9 895	729	34.0	4 194	4 193	4 123	95.6	0.2	6.0	3.48	114 300	421
Gaithersburg city -----	26 424	6.7	2.8	19 010	1 088	26.9	10 830	10 829	10 256	37.8	1.0	11.3	2.55	83 200	321
Langley Park (CDP) (pt.) -----	2 924	50.0	13.8	1 893	149	26.1	957	955	933	37.1	1.6	23.5	3.13	62 700	238
Montgomery Village (CDP) -----	18 725	5.3	2.5	13 313	1 118	29.5	7 552	7 551	7 221	58.1	0.4	9.5	2.59	85 700	366
North Bethesda (CDP) -----	22 671	2.8	4.2	17 690	2 264	34.1	9 850	9 841	9 296	49.4	0.8	8.1	2.39	110 800	363
Olney (CDP) -----	13 026	3.7	2.5	7 910	311	29.7	3 677	3 674	3 587	94.7	0.1	6.4	3.62	106 000	419
Potomac (CDP) (pt.) -----	28 384	3.8	5.0	18 719	1 111	33.3	8 934	8 934	8 547	87.2	0.3	7.0	3.32	147 600	433
Redland (CDP) (pt.) -----	10 528	15.5	2.3	6 541	201	25.9	3 107	3 107	3 023	75.5	0.3	12.0	3.48	94 300	271
Rockville city -----	43 811	7.2	4.0	30 943	2 768	30.2	14 885	14 879	14 412	66.7	0.5	9.7	2.98	82 800	324
Silver Spring (CDP) -----	72 893	17.2	6.0	57 975	10 177	33.9	32 000	31 976	30 471	51.5	1.0	10.1	2.37	84 500	288
Takoma Park city (pt.) -----	11 331	34.0	5.6	8 868	1 107	28.8	4 845	4 844	4 589	33.8	2.4	13.6	2.33	69 100	266
Wheaton-Glenmont (CDP) -----	48 598	10.2	4.5	36 324	3 903	31.5	17 265	17 259	16 856	63.8	0.5	10.3	2.87	72 300	356
White Oak (CDP) -----	13 700	12.6	2.9	10 830	1 458	35.3	5 697	5 693	5 282	48.6	1.1	10.1	2.58	100 400	343

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.]

**The State
Congressional Districts****URBAN AND RURAL**

Total persons	4 216 975	526 129	526 584	527 297	525 474	527 404	528 319	527 908	527 860
Urban	3 386 693	145 970	452 870	521 557	467 662	509 288	240 443	527 409	521 494
Inside urbanized areas	3 141 542	18 080	441 684	520 869	439 360	509 288	165 999	527 409	518 853
Outside urbanized areas	245 151	127 890	11 186	688	28 302	—	74 444	—	2 641
Rural	830 282	380 159	73 714	5 740	57 812	18 116	287 876	499	6 366
Farm	44 934	24 301	2 948	30	1 934	1 040	14 388	10	283

ANCESTRY

Total persons	4 216 975	526 129	526 584	527 297	525 474	527 404	528 319	527 908	527 860
Single ancestry group	2 280 758	277 051	238 433	283 791	263 767	303 946	241 792	405 400	266 578
Dutch	15 250	2 386	1 990	1 465	1 838	1 574	2 988	753	2 256
English	402 336	103 722	45 168	36 065	48 734	40 621	62 371	18 193	47 462
French	24 469	3 363	2 988	2 547	3 376	3 490	3 374	1 075	4 256
German	366 844	32 047	69 666	55 720	42 283	25 554	95 928	17 027	28 619
Greek	18 623	606	3 162	4 426	1 440	1 297	947	718	6 027
Hungarian	9 980	789	920	1 920	1 145	1 169	918	537	2 582
Irish	181 668	24 917	26 005	25 044	23 892	22 295	23 180	9 582	26 753
Italian	85 695	6 381	16 599	16 060	10 634	11 898	7 508	4 453	12 162
Norwegian	5 656	762	459	610	829	848	479	275	1 394
Polish	73 505	3 896	17 901	22 564	8 125	4 960	3 788	3 049	9 222
Portuguese	3 099	193	201	328	357	780	166	146	928
Russian	45 742	611	3 431	16 734	1 476	3 257	1 873	1 615	16 745
Scottish	20 745	3 099	2 406	1 959	2 818	2 147	3 810	794	3 712
Swedish	8 424	1 111	903	721	1 254	1 097	1 133	249	1 956
Ukrainian	7 056	770	954	1 742	800	823	384	274	1 309
Other	1 011 666	92 398	45 680	95 886	114 766	182 136	32 945	346 660	101 195
Multiple ancestry group	1 299 717	145 701	216 955	168 482	187 341	148 550	184 080	57 181	191 427
Ancestry not specified	636 500	103 377	71 196	75 024	74 366	74 908	102 447	65 327	69 855
Not reported	384 280	55 810	45 891	43 195	46 543	47 746	58 379	46 515	40 201

Selected multiple ancestry groups:

English and other group(s)	538 932	72 787	81 195	59 459	80 444	63 006	77 642	21 899	82 500
French and other group(s)	130 259	16 494	19 322	14 567	19 991	15 953	17 821	5 066	21 045
German and other group(s)	681 241	67 748	130 384	94 283	96 122	65 916	115 190	31 135	80 463
Irish and other group(s)	584 203	69 337	100 865	76 737	87 174	67 823	80 472	25 969	75 826
Italian and other group(s)	99 558	8 823	20 739	15 131	14 621	13 093	9 776	3 554	13 821
Polish and other group(s)	96 204	6 800	22 688	19 963	12 403	8 417	7 297	3 712	14 924

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

In households	4 122 793	513 290	519 312	512 558	509 765	514 127	512 631	518 789	522 321
Family householder	1 094 386	138 124	144 813	140 053	137 458	131 279	141 481	121 877	139 301
Nonfamily householder:	Male	158 076	16 685	17 945	21 393	18 296	22 687	13 502	26 387
	Female	209 218	21 378	22 860	36 114	19 244	23 552	21 499	32 828
Spouse	875 452	116 150	123 580	108 364	113 755	102 054	124 315	69 073	118 161
Other relatives	1 649 465	208 041	198 157	190 685	206 536	211 436	202 028	241 524	191 058
Nonrelatives	136 196	12 912	11 957	15 949	14 476	23 119	9 806	27 100	20 877
Persons per household	2.82	2.91	2.80	2.59	2.91	2.90	2.90	2.86	2.72
Persons per family	3.31	3.35	3.22	3.14	3.33	3.39	3.31	3.55	3.22

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

Households	1 461 680	176 187	185 618	197 560	174 998	177 518	176 482	181 092	192 225
1 person	304 075	32 549	34 232	49 573	30 627	34 801	30 622	49 265	42 406
2 persons	435 704	52 817	59 283	63 835	50 491	49 755	53 352	46 145	60 026
3 persons	276 468	33 558	36 914	35 709	35 626	35 316	34 138	30 322	34 885
4 persons	242 875	31 013	32 371	27 689	33 083	30 741	33 050	23 433	31 495
5 persons	121 178	15 415	15 294	12 640	15 890	15 947	15 940	14 827	15 225
6 or more persons	81 380	10 835	7 524	8 114	9 281	10 958	9 380	17 100	8 188

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	1 094 386	138 124	144 813	140 053	137 458	131 279	141 481	121 877	139 301
With own children under 18 years	573 908	73 464	72 264	65 231	77 462	76 773	74 846	62 667	71 201
Married-couple families	874 627	116 044	123 511	108 024	114 058	101 995	124 486	69 078	117 431
With own children under 18 years	449 863	61 348	60 757	48 116	63 484	58 126	66 678	31 957	59 397
Female householder, no husband present	176 770	17 060	16 771	26 403	18 498	22 943	12 989	44 969	17 137
With own children under 18 years	105 784	9 746	9 704	15 015	11 581	15 490	6 551	27 818	9 879

TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

Persons in group quarters	94 182	12 839	7 272	14 739	15 709	13 277	15 688	9 119	5 539
Inmate of mental hospital	6 141	881	1 275	1 094	789	184	1 653	101	164
Inmate of home for the aged	19 821	2 297	2 635	3 746	854	1 494	2 967	3 052	2 776
Inmate of other institution	17 998	1 812	1 334	2 148	3 768	821	4 322	2 805	988
In college dormitory	31 613	3 851	661	5 007	5 126	9 619	5 102	1 700	547
Other, in group quarters	18 609	3 998	1 367	2 744	5 172	1 159	1 644	1 461	1 064

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 44 years	1 042 235	122 443	129 179	122 468	134 811	147 426	123 222	130 890	131 796
Children ever born	1 266 340	171 324	145 978	138 894	165 636	169 214	161 702	179 393	134 199
Per 1,000 women	1 215	1 399	1 130	1 134	1 229	1 148	1 312	1 371	1 018

Table 4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Total persons	4 216 975	526 129	526 584	527 297	525 474	527 404	528 319	527 908	527 860
Native	4 021 394	516 339	508 281	499 459	507 227	493 748	518 391	517 140	460 809
Born in State of residence	2 262 789	322 924	363 802	361 680	239 901	146 018	345 054	361 804	121 606
Born in different State	1 727 916	190 141	142 142	135 362	260 335	342 630	170 461	154 126	332 719
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	30 689	3 274	2 337	2 417	6 991	5 100	2 876	1 210	6 484
Foreign born	195 581	9 790	18 303	27 838	18 247	33 656	9 928	10 768	67 051

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Persons 5 to 17 years	895 619	119 583	107 477	96 818	115 784	116 098	117 716	115 300	106 843
Speak only English at home	850 363	116 476	102 942	91 522	111 462	108 957	113 819	112 195	92 990
Speak a language other than English at home	45 256	3 107	4 535	5 296	4 322	7 141	3 897	3 105	13 853
Spanish language spoken at home	13 609	948	1 163	1 129	1 284	2 300	997	1 130	4 658
Speak English very well or well	12 292	825	1 081	1 049	1 167	2 077	909	981	4 203
Speak English not well or not at all	1 317	123	82	80	117	223	88	149	455
Other language spoken at home	31 647	2 159	3 372	4 167	3 038	4 841	2 900	1 975	9 195
Speak English very well or well	28 682	1 982	3 129	3 675	2 754	4 411	2 714	1 856	8 161
Speak English not well or not at all	2 965	177	243	492	284	430	186	119	1 034
Persons 18 years and over	3 049 869	369 699	388 516	398 820	373 489	374 984	376 153	376 587	391 621
Speak only English at home	2 851 929	357 999	367 516	367 244	352 988	344 158	363 845	362 087	336 092
Speak a language other than English at home	197 940	11 700	21 000	31 576	20 501	30 826	12 308	14 500	55 529
Spanish language spoken at home	41 820	2 584	2 800	3 546	3 861	8 123	2 572	3 563	14 771
Speak English very well or well	35 993	2 260	2 556	3 112	3 576	6 906	2 272	3 213	12 098
Speak English not well or not at all	5 827	324	244	434	285	1 217	300	350	2 673
Other language spoken at home	156 120	9 116	18 200	28 030	16 640	22 703	9 736	10 937	40 758
Speak English very well or well	138 196	8 475	16 178	24 339	14 863	19 942	9 096	9 752	35 551
Speak English not well or not at all	17 924	641	2 022	3 691	1 777	2 761	640	1 185	5 207

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

Workers 16 years and over	1 942 280	225 458	252 222	233 660	259 375	268 194	231 600	196 759	275 012
Car, truck, or van	1 626 817	200 408	228 596	187 361	227 787	224 597	207 719	123 255	227 094
Drive alone	1 178 560	143 840	169 251	135 968	165 043	159 192	150 915	85 278	169 073
Carpool	448 257	56 568	59 345	51 393	62 744	65 050	56 804	37 977	58 021
Public transportation	170 151	3 343	10 704	27 522	11 800	28 670	3 582	55 413	29 117
Walked only	88 634	11 017	7 194	12 562	13 315	9 175	11 278	14 823	9 270
Other means	22 170	3 495	2 465	2 726	2 893	3 033	2 469	1 635	3 454
Worked at home	34 508	7 195	3 263	3 489	3 580	2 719	6 552	1 633	6 077
Persons per private vehicle		1.19	1.20	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.17

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	1 210 393	143 494	141 635	137 574	153 294	173 240	148 716	155 421	157 019
Nursery school	48 583	4 683	5 161	6 184	6 601	6 322	5 993	5 251	8 388
Public	16 623	1 961	1 394	1 961	1 795	2 149	2 154	3 160	2 049
Private	31 960	2 722	3 767	4 223	4 806	4 173	3 839	2 091	6 339
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years)	597 007	80 427	69 988	66 498	77 521	76 468	78 202	78 894	69 009
Public	515 678	72 349	59 976	51 177	68 425	64 384	71 410	71 472	56 485
Private	81 329	8 078	10 012	15 321	9 096	12 084	6 792	7 422	12 524
High school (1 to 4 years)	307 931	38 673	37 947	31 537	38 975	40 485	39 956	40 731	39 627
Public	273 074	36 189	33 176	24 365	35 599	35 343	36 640	37 541	34 221
Private	34 857	2 484	4 771	7 172	3 376	5 142	3 316	3 190	5 406
College	256 872	19 711	28 539	33 355	30 197	49 965	24 565	30 545	39 995
Public	211 949	17 671	23 173	26 727	26 122	44 686	18 630	24 233	30 707
Private	44 923	2 040	5 366	6 628	4 075	5 279	5 935	6 312	9 288

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	2 499 096	304 581	321 430	333 740	301 127	290 297	314 414	301 416	332 091
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	411 602	62 164	51 597	69 835	38 335	27 168	59 275	83 856	19 372
High school: 1 to 3 years	401 941	63 107	54 737	57 867	44 213	38 684	51 720	69 321	22 292
4 years	812 201	103 721	115 661	96 301	112 583	108 847	111 938	79 711	83 439
College: 1 to 3 years	364 656	37 605	45 253	43 488	48 924	52 092	38 980	34 029	64 285
4 or more years	508 696	37 984	54 182	66 249	57 072	63 506	52 501	34 499	142 703
Percent high school graduates	67.4	58.9	66.9	61.7	72.6	77.3	64.7	49.2	87.5

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	3 946 714	488 779	496 223	495 681	489 622	490 876	495 073	491 991	498 469
Same house	2 190 917	272 474	292 324	299 006	246 070	244 446	280 821	297 415	258 361
Different house in United States	1 682 093	211 224	199 202	190 459	229 834	233 708	209 933	191 222	216 511
Same county	865 128	97 848	90 654	102 842	95 961	120 042	107 964	142 095	107 722
Different county	405 249	60 405	80 510	57 798	57 902	31 210	62 285	28 404	26 735
Same State	411 716	52 971	28 038	29 819	75 971	82 456	39 684	20 723	82 054
Different State	117 455	14 661	12 146	13 108	17 063	14 941	15 238	8 305	21 993
Northeast	41 764	4 261	3 845	3 878	7 139	5 539	5 283	2 001	9 818
North Central	211 848	28 210	9 096	10 177	42 450	56 740	15 432	8 168	41 575
South	40 649	5 839	2 951	2 656	9 319	5 236	3 731	2 249	8 668
West	73 704	5 081	4 697	6 216	13 718	12 722	4 319	3 354	23 597

VETERAN STATUS

Civilian persons 16 years and over	3 171 741	382 407	407 853	414 669	374 118	391 620	394 660	398 643	407 771
Veteran	560 795	67 819	76 827	69 689	76 987	69 225	70 853	56 727	72 668
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over	17.7	17.7	18.8	16.8	20.6	17.7	18.0	14.2	17.8
Male veteran	534 128	64 891	74 307	66 753	73 080	65 984	67 985	52 836	68 292
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over	35.8	35.6	38.1	35.3	41.1	35.5	35.8	29.1	36.0

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	**2 798 663**	**335 311**	**360 564**	**340 460**	**356 784**	**365 497**	**337 755**	**339 186**	**363 106**

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Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8)

**The State
Congressional Districts****LABOR FORCE STATUS**

Persons 16 years and over	3 214 983	391 392	409 523	416 298	393 656	395 714	397 093	399 230	412 077
Labor force	2 108 754	247 182	273 603	255 354	276 623	286 945	248 448	231 979	288 620
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.6	63.2	66.8	61.3	70.3	72.5	62.6	58.1	70.0
Civilian labor force	2 065 512	238 197	271 933	253 725	257 085	282 851	246 015	231 392	284 314
Employed	1 946 612	221 657	257 012	238 366	245 065	270 341	233 775	204 400	275 996
Unemployed	118 900	16 540	14 921	15 359	12 020	12 510	12 240	26 992	8 318
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	6.9	5.5	6.1	4.7	4.4	5.0	11.7	2.9
Not in labor force	1 106 229	144 210	135 920	160 944	117 033	108 769	148 645	167 251	123 457
Female, 16 years and over	1 685 193	200 999	213 218	225 513	198 229	206 259	204 902	217 371	218 702
Labor force	920 579	102 743	114 359	112 576	115 906	133 244	100 464	111 436	129 851
Percent of female, 16 years and over	54.6	51.1	53.6	49.9	58.5	64.6	49.0	51.3	59.4
Civilian labor force	915 707	101 867	114 158	112 510	113 896	132 527	100 204	111 324	129 221
Employed	861 479	94 006	107 648	105 239	108 215	126 823	95 010	99 657	124 881
Unemployed	54 228	7 861	6 510	7 271	5 681	5 704	5 194	11 667	4 340
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	7.7	5.7	6.5	5.0	4.3	5.2	10.5	3.4
Not in labor force	764 614	98 256	98 859	112 937	82 323	73 015	104 438	105 935	88 851
Female, 16 years and over	1 685 193	200 999	213 218	225 513	198 229	206 259	204 902	217 371	218 702
With own children under 6 years	230 378	30 345	27 267	26 890	32 212	30 815	30 052	26 370	26 427
In labor force	117 155	14 972	11 721	12 851	16 855	19 919	13 165	14 194	13 478
With own children 6 to 17 years only	349 062	44 387	44 959	39 220	45 156	44 855	45 193	40 962	44 330
In labor force	233 397	29 270	27 932	25 731	30 588	34 194	27 664	27 357	30 661

CLASS OF WORKER

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 946 612	221 657	257 012	238 366	245 065	270 341	233 775	204 400	275 996
Private wage and salary workers	1 304 967	144 489	197 855	171 888	154 826	158 304	166 132	133 850	177 623
Federal government workers	256 171	23 948	13 716	17 954	44 626	63 135	17 147	19 941	55 704
State government workers	98 703	12 193	10 778	14 872	12 745	14 607	11 003	17 203	5 302
Local government workers	186 560	21 603	22 550	22 276	22 278	25 779	23 054	27 877	21 143
Self-employed workers	93 969	17 937	11 341	10 628	10 004	8 108	15 103	5 370	15 478
Unpaid family workers	6 242	1 487	772	748	586	408	1 336	159	746

OCCUPATION

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 946 612	221 657	257 012	238 366	245 065	270 341	233 775	204 400	275 996
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	528 631	45 778	63 003	68 259	63 374	72 341	57 519	39 628	118 729
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	236 979	20 734	30 555	30 030	30 098	32 973	25 722	14 786	52 081
Professional specialty occupations	291 652	25 044	32 448	38 229	33 276	39 368	31 797	24 842	66 648
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	649 474	60 525	87 063	81 737	89 268	107 773	65 774	59 906	97 428
Technicians and related support occupations	78 475	6 418	8 623	8 212	10 992	14 447	8 039	6 152	15 592
Sales occupations	175 931	18 552	26 821	24 378	22 635	21 981	20 663	12 776	28 125
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	395 068	35 555	51 619	49 147	55 641	71 345	37 072	40 978	53 711
Service occupations	244 932	30 962	27 569	27 554	29 012	32 385	29 033	43 307	25 110
Private household occupations	13 198	2 217	816	915	1 099	1 046	1 431	3 511	2 163
Protective service occupations	40 221	4 562	5 257	4 970	6 465	7 159	3 967	4 556	3 285
Service occupations, except protective and household	191 513	24 183	21 496	21 669	21 448	24 180	23 635	35 240	19 662
Forming, finishing, and fishing occupations	29 529	11 722	2 712	1 063	2 151	1 930	7 196	1 000	1 755
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	219 348	31 676	35 114	25 249	30 600	28 326	33 009	17 120	18 254
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	274 698	40 994	41 551	34 504	30 660	27 566	41 244	43 439	14 720
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	110 712	16 504	18 460	15 027	10 591	8 322	18 814	18 060	4 934
Transportation and material moving occupations	79 714	10 569	11 530	8 868	11 233	10 316	11 469	10 942	4 787
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	84 272	13 921	11 561	10 609	8 836	8 948	10 961	14 437	4 999

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 946 612	221 657	257 012	238 366	245 065	270 341	233 775	204 400	275 996
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	33 266	13 094	3 211	1 086	2 346	1 651	9 150	668	2 060
Construction	127 840	19 335	18 217	12 456	17 960	16 972	19 564	9 742	13 594
Manufacturing	279 740	36 219	56 841	41 396	30 088	17 927	45 280	34 501	17 488
Durable goods	161 032	15 940	40 727	24 358	17 994	6 813	25 940	20 342	8 918
Transportation	84 957	8 819	11 320	11 270	13 467	13 285	10 091	10 724	5 981
Communications and other public utilities	56 009	7 193	7 166	6 507	7 276	9 300	6 444	5 547	6 576
Wholesale trade	66 590	8 375	10 483	10 605	8 326	7 694	8 350	5 789	6 968
Retail trade	299 592	34 670	42 807	38 366	38 506	40 425	36 446	26 699	41 673
Finance, insurance, and real estate	115 619	8 894	18 458	16 509	13 821	15 592	10 598	11 077	20 670
Business and repair services	95 333	6 667	9 990	9 963	11 901	16 652	9 245	7 918	22 997
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	72 699	8 692	8 016	8 092	8 297	9 617	7 701	10 780	11 504
Professional and related services	435 047	43 069	48 857	55 598	46 444	63 883	48 843	53 363	74 990
Health services	149 164	14 525	19 341	21 411	14 648	18 040	17 451	24 272	19 476
Educational services	176 402	20 343	19 419	21 478	19 450	28 547	20 991	21 126	25 048
Other professional and related services	109 481	8 201	10 097	12 709	12 346	17 296	10 401	7 965	30 466
Public administration	279 920	26 630	21 646	26 518	46 633	57 343	22 063	27 592	51 495

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	1 258 125	154 345	166 196	151 232	167 176	163 748	157 818	129 390	168 220
Worked in 1979	1 240 648	152 500	164 794	148 976	165 518	161 636	156 654	123 459	167 111
50 to 52 weeks	886 798	105 178	122 992	106 587	123 675	113 617	115 074	75 952	123 723
40 to 49 weeks	134 124	17 086	17 248	15 968	17 203	17 719	16 289	15 987	16 624
1 to 39 weeks	219 726	30 236	24 554	26 421	24 640	30 300	25 291	31 520	26 764
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 087 189	134 426	147 642	130 115	148 070	139 143	139 715	103 844	144 234
50 to 52 weeks	836 018	99 426	116 893	99 667	117 938	106 573	109 253	69 550	116 718
With unemployment in 1979	191 766	24 991	24 552	23 816	21 874	24 305	20 860	32 239	19 129
Mean weeks of unemployment	14.9	15.0	13.7	15.5	14.2	13.5	13.7	19.4	11.9
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	1 016 155	117 004	124 499	125 053	126 381	145 729	113 160	121 607	142 722
Worked in 1979	991 167	114 115	121 980	121 506	123 908	142 983	111 041	114 348	141 286
50 to 52 weeks	561 997	60 457	70 845	69 319	72 290	84 637	60 113	63 840	80 496
40 to 49 weeks	142 433	15 632	16 762	17 201	17 321	19 947	16 389	17 450	21 731
1 to 39 weeks	286 737	38 026	34 373	34 986	34 297	38 399	34 539	33 058	39 059
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	692 499	79 173	82 468	83 109	89 799	106 100	74 096	82 049	95 705
50 to 52 weeks	462 054	48 962	56 450	55 357	60 804	73 603	47 427	52 996	66 455
With unemployment in 1979	177 568	21 440	21 386	22 919	20 811	23 241	18 735	28 878	20 158
Mean weeks of unemployment	14.4	16.0	13.7	14.7	13.2	12.8	13.5	18.6	10.8
Persons 16 years and over with unemployment	369 334	46 431	45 938	46 735	42 685	47 546	39 595	61 117	39 287
In 1979	133 115	18 055	15 180	17 349	14 247	15 191	13 238	29	

Table 6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.]

The State Congressional Districts

INCOME IN 1979

Households

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	
1 461 680	176 187	185 618	197 560	174 998	177 518	176 482	181 092	192 225		
145 793	20 339	12 633	24 937	10 618	10 305	17 698	40 453	8 810		
85 574	13 582	8 712	14 324	7 057	7 244	11 656	17 390	5 609		
91 685	13 586	10 149	14 732	8 404	9 152	11 801	16 415	7 446		
198 027	27 119	23 770	28 388	22 895	23 436	24 505	29 115	18 799		
198 189	25 827	26 932	26 781	24 610	25 044	24 775	23 024	21 196		
186 451	22 791	27 909	24 094	25 240	24 437	22 801	18 475	20 704		
270 554	30 338	40 323	32 949	38 382	37 981	32 921	21 341	36 319		
184 279	15 991	23 984	20 086	26 164	28 659	19 542	10 993	38 860		
101 128	6 614	11 206	11 269	11 628	11 260	10 783	3 886	34 482		
\$20 281	\$17 487	\$21 733	\$17 956	\$22 535	\$22 465	\$19 541	\$12 490	\$28 391		
Mean	\$23 693	\$20 146	\$24 459	\$21 623	\$25 306	\$25 118	\$23 112	\$15 832	\$33 485	

Families

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	
1 094 386	138 124	144 813	140 053	137 458	131 279	141 481	121 877	139 301		
64 073	8 503	5 429	10 007	5 221	4 908	6 586	20 009	3 410		
48 053	8 354	4 694	7 233	4 031	3 783	6 627	10 845	2 486		
57 141	9 470	6 256	8 666	5 579	5 393	8 219	10 402	3 156		
132 352	21 110	15 732	18 010	15 450	14 064	19 051	19 428	9 507		
147 331	21 717	20 280	20 046	18 299	16 871	21 133	16 414	12 571		
150 590	20 126	23 518	19 202	20 567	18 336	20 435	14 478	13 928		
235 575	27 877	36 440	28 597	33 734	31 968	30 709	17 664	28 586		
166 971	14 975	22 177	18 039	23 953	25 818	18 584	9 474	33 951		
92 300	5 992	10 287	10 253	10 624	10 138	10 137	3 163	31 706		
Median	\$23 112	\$19 978	\$24 190	\$21 444	\$24 892	\$25 635	\$22 043	\$15 072	\$33 404	
Mean	\$26 521	\$22 395	\$26 913	\$24 893	\$27 405	\$27 654	\$25 804	\$17 865	\$38 203	

Unrelated individuals 15 years and over

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	
541 303	57 164	53 588	80 102	60 939	78 106	50 374	86 657	74 373		
70 224	9 474	4 445	10 447	4 575	12 792	7 735	15 735	5 021		
41 116	6 206	2 374	6 341	3 123	4 710	4 777	11 374	2 211		
71 562	8 984	6 563	12 383	7 998	7 198	8 878	13 655	5 903		
78 575	10 258	7 646	12 621	9 737	8 949	8 481	12 076	8 807		
45 627	5 056	4 880	6 920	4 972	6 188	4 286	7 197	6 128		
98 665	7 757	11 460	13 976	12 548	16 418	7 363	13 043	16 100		
96 658	6 672	12 058	12 366	13 112	16 346	6 324	10 645	19 135		
34 038	2 351	3 483	4 339	4 437	5 123	2 118	2 516	9 671		
4 838	406	679	709	437	382	412	416	1 397		
\$8 398	\$6 080	\$10 346	\$7 527	\$10 025	\$9 750	\$6 159	\$5 596	\$12 603		
Median	\$10 725	\$8 501	\$12 141	\$10 155	\$11 893	\$10 941	\$8 937	\$8 122	\$15 085	
Mean	\$8 293	\$6 830	\$8 675	\$8 191	\$8 563	\$8 533	\$7 794	\$5 494	\$12 258	
Per capita income	\$8 360	\$6 874	\$8 740	\$8 275	\$8 646	\$8 561	\$7 899	\$5 543	\$12 319	

HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	
With earnings										
Mean earnings	\$23 663	\$19 845	\$24 162	\$22 278	\$24 640	\$24 442	\$23 483	\$17 016	\$31 631	
With Social Security income										
Mean Social Security income	\$4 072	\$3 828	\$4 381	\$4 338	\$3 974	\$3 811	\$4 186	\$3 858	\$4 022	
With public assistance income										
Mean public assistance income	\$10 887	12 812	7 788	16 087	7 970	7 939	7 868	38 942	5 481	
1 238 586	147 953	162 084	155 219	156 901	161 590	148 119	136 658	170 062		
234 895	45 381	40 046	58 043	29 278	24 780	44 347	49 800	33 220		
104 887	12 812	10 577	16 917	12 986	17 004	7 629	33 111	10 745		
2 405	2 244	2 358	2 371	2 342	2 402	2 278	2 527	2 368		

MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	
No workers	\$11 867	\$11 926	\$12 571	\$10 931	\$13 685	\$13 031	\$11 187	\$6 396	\$22 846	
1 worker	\$21 721	\$18 300	\$22 552	\$21 195	\$21 782	\$20 453	\$22 157	\$13 733	\$33 740	
2 or more workers	\$31 757	\$26 636	\$31 570	\$30 992	\$31 959	\$32 349	\$30 433	\$25 088	\$42 030	

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

All Income Levels in 1979

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	
With related children under 18 years	499 078	50 235	52 411	74 116	51 034	68 372	44 603	84 974	73 333	
With related children 5 to 17 years	115 171	15 271	11 172	23 245	8 119	7 758	15 533	20 544	13 529	
Female householder, no husband present										
With related children under 18 years	498 757	65 070	61 167	55 306	65 779	65 099	64 501	61 082	60 753	
With related children 5 to 17 years	176 770	17 060	16 771	26 403	18 498	22 943	12 989	44 969	17 137	
Male householder, no wife present	120 781	11 812	10 577	16 917	12 986	17 004	7 629	33 111	10 745	
With related children under 18 years	42 096	4 031	2 969	5 957	4 280	5 511	2 383	14 206	2 759	
Householder 65 years and over	134 264	19 429	16 464	24 744	11 650	9 863	18 684	17 746	15 684	

Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	
Related children under 18 years	4 118 381	512 550	518 961	513 218	508 783	513 141	512 427	517 448	521 853	
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 144 680	153 005	135 149	126 293	149 437	149 484	149 768	147 104	134 440	
60 years and over	876 576	116 598	104 828	95 017	113 580	113 714	115 616	111 871	105 352	
65 years and over	553 795	73 862	69 015	98 082	50 040	43 587	72 430	77 983	68 796	
Householder 65 years and over	374 189	51 298	44 258	69 240	31 709	27 778	50 561	54 141	45 204	

Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	
Percent below poverty level	82 012	11 425	6 396	12 055	6 817	6 433	8 444	26 108	4 334	
7.5	8.3	4.4	8.6	5.0	4.9	6.0	21.4	3.1		
63 162	8 367	4 773	9 447	5 333	5 109	5 845	20 976	3 312		
50 960	6 866	3 767	7 456	4 077	3 994	4 663	17 659	2 478		
44 934	4 564	3 064	7 395	3 484	3 280	2 820	18 189	2 138		
39 845	3 948	2 735	6 648	3 111	2 953	2 442	16 134	1 874		
19 854	1 819	1 267	3 169	1 624	1 430	1 179	8 452	914		
9 116	2 045	553	1 131	577	496	1 412	2 559	343		

Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8

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Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B)

**The State
Congressional Districts**
SEX AND AGE**Total persons**

	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
The State										
3 166 142	957 418	9 075	67 949	63 196	423 283	97 677	1 171	2 744	5 145	
1 543 225	453 531	4 604	32 287	30 768	209 238	47 621	1 600	1 120	2 722	
1 622 917	503 887	4 471	35 662	32 428	214 045	50 056	571	1 624	2 423	
Under 5 years	186 304	76 648	606	5 069	5 366	29 108	7 303	68	239	429
5 to 14 years	452 539	179 583	1 667	12 927	11 674	67 724	18 539	201	543	1 122
15 to 59 years	2 041 435	616 278	6 250	45 277	42 266	262 737	58 983	807	1 825	3 260
60 to 64 years	151 667	27 853	207	1 269	1 238	19 073	3 662	13	44	41
65 years and over	334 197	57 056	345	2 407	2 652	44 641	9 190	82	93	293

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
The State										
849 133	223 933	2 193	15 453	13 913	115 512	21 557	313	523	1 046	
418 506	140 505	1 445	11 060	9 085	60 916	11 754	235	405	691	
729 132	127 434	1 589	13 670	10 842	101 608	13 566	231	470	753	
360 183	76 608	1 043	10 186	7 251	53 422	7 248	195	364	484	
Female householder, no husband present	92 574	81 815	495	1 218	2 435	10 514	6 409	54	48	236
With own children under 18 years	47 683	56 637	347	670	1 559	5 917	3 728	33	41	168

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
Persons 25 years old and over										
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	295 746	109 377	977	4 067	5 298	43 848	17 769	170	288	554
High school: 1 to 3 years	291 788	105 546	940	2 811	3 680	49 802	12 937	128	182	362
4 years	647 086	153 426	1 558	7 871	9 312	89 963	12 887	206	442	762
College: 1 to 3 years	285 807	70 743	809	5 757	6 109	33 904	3 392	83	142	347
4 or more years	431 834	56 071	575	18 198	8 229	34 726	2 651	64	494	247

LABOR FORCE STATUS

	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	2 470 163	678 805	6 571	47 747	44 810	318 390	69 312	883	1 867	3 479
Employed	1 615 107	447 726	4 413	33 212	31 091	202 141	42 604	564	1 206	2 194
Unemployed	1 510 866	394 194	3 815	30 970	27 344	184 419	35 463	469	970	1 544
Female, 16 years and over	1 70 810	45 719	417	1 336	1 833	10 687	5 630	51	96	243
Labor force	1 284 307	366 648	3 251	25 418	23 640	163 134	36 033	404	1 091	1 653
Employed	674 798	225 832	1 781	14 822	13 957	81 613	20 221	208	527	794
Unemployed	639 293	203 610	1 598	14 039	12 790	75 864	17 385	192	448	628
31 788	21 253	164	698	968	5 051	2 685	16	62	129	

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
Families										
Less than \$5,000	849 133	223 933	2 193	15 453	13 913	115 512	21 557	313	523	1 046
\$5,000 to \$7,499	31 130	31 466	260	788	986	5 382	3 031	19	35	137
\$7,500 to \$9,999	30 631	16 467	155	526	688	5 856	2 436	20	27	97
\$10,000 to \$14,999	38 601	17 595	158	523	846	7 051	2 358	33	16	45
\$15,000 to \$19,999	94 969	34 803	269	1 728	1 895	16 953	3 998	39	96	141
\$20,000 to \$24,999	114 402	30 174	333	1 906	1 998	18 287	3 251	70	59	198
\$25,000 to \$34,999	121 934	26 008	319	1 956	1 571	17 642	2 366	20	71	129
\$35,000 to \$49,999	193 794	37 160	382	3 571	2 742	25 097	2 576	68	100	173
\$50,000 or more	82 628	22 873	206	2 526	1 820	13 603	1 297	25	50	79
Median	\$24 636	\$16 605	\$18 545	\$25 549	\$21 481	\$20 964	\$13 302	\$17 825	\$21 714	\$17 185
Mean	\$28 325	\$19 577	\$20 700	\$30 059	\$26 381	\$23 573	\$15 991	\$21 570	\$28 071	\$19 549
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 097 376	929 993	8 720	66 790	61 118	413 701	94 068	1 111	2 649	4 761
Income in 1979 below poverty level	195 515	198 493	1 805	5 900	7 792	33 240	23 216	201	204	1 007

	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
District 2										
489 869	28 137	1 086	6 890	4 174	434 772	84 424	1 227	5 553	5 299	
238 532	13 748	480	3 301	2 054	204 861	38 809	638	2 571	2 627	
251 337	14 389	606	3 589	2 120	229 911	45 615	589	2 982	2 672	
Under 5 years	27 232	2 500	65	735	293	23 387	7 606	59	476	497
5 to 14 years	69 587	5 185	259	1 492	804	52 639	16 964	226	1 088	945
15 to 59 years	323 694	18 388	709	4 417	2 738	262 199	54 650	875	3 677	3 485
60 to 64 years	24 133	624	18	101	65	27 379	1 717	31	63	106
65 years and over	45 223	1 440	35	145	274	69 168	3 487	36	249	266
With own children under 18 years	135 715	7 097	222	1 608	989	117 948	20 350	298	1 157	1 240
Morried-couple families	66 051	4 677	167	1 256	592	49 743	14 241	176	867	736
With own children under 18 years	117 447	4 275	168	1 486	792	96 505	10 159	163	980	900
Female householder, no husband present	56 810	2 579	120	1 162	486	40 626	6 463	88	783	553
With own children under 18 years	7 698	1 861	42	88	89	17 079	9 017	121	112	305

	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
Years of School Completed										
Persons 25 years old and over	302 269	14 527	532	3 753	2 095	288 203	41 076	653	3 098	2 660
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	48 596	2 520	95	348	253	62 149	6 873	230	400	580
High school: 1 to 3 years	51 707	2 607	109	281	313	49 010	8 367	160	268	271
4 years	109 690	4 949	184	748	524	82 455	12 902	140	588	712
College: 1 to 3 years	42 167	2 447	94	477	378	36 329	6 590	84	370	454
4 or more years	50 109	2 004	50	1 899	627	58 260	6 344	39	1 472	643
With own children under 18 years	383 985	19 817	737	4 542	2 976	352 555	57 990	896	3 908	3 746
Morried-couple families	255 665	13 861	489	3 253	2 048	212 782	38 672	607	2 678	2 525
With own children under 18 years	241 007	12 196	433	3 100	1 828	201 026	33 804	517	2 511	2 169
Female householder, no husband present	13 506	1 230	45	120	111	10 479	4 597	70	121	290
With own children under 18 years	199 710	10 427	432	2 441	1 526	189 860	32 653	395	2 116	1 923
Labor force	105 721	6 904	206	1 41						

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

SEX AND AGE

Total persons -----

	Race				Spanish origin ¹	Race				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
	District 4					District 5				
Total persons -----	404 699	108 156	1 369	9 447	6 633	325 341	183 878	1 418	12 902	11 466
Male -----	204 207	52 859	740	4 258	3 417	160 431	87 390	694	6 500	5 593
Female -----	200 492	55 297	629	5 189	3 216	164 910	96 488	724	6 402	5 873
Under 5 years -----	26 176	8 856	105	850	677	18 403	16 312	55	1 081	960
5 to 14 years -----	62 015	20 610	255	1 862	1 216	43 731	37 720	246	2 256	2 040
15 to 59 years -----	272 297	72 455	915	6 197	4 397	225 758	122 770	1 060	8 959	7 842
60 to 64 years -----	16 012	2 261	48	144	102	12 939	2 614	19	263	245
65 years and over -----	28 199	3 974	46	394	241	24 510	4 462	38	343	379

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

	Race				Spanish origin ¹	Race				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
	District 4					District 5				
Families -----	108 608	25 975	384	2 161	1 320	82 375	44 692	289	3 001	2 625
With own children under 18 years -----	57 821	17 635	247	1 578	846	42 142	31 819	189	2 011	1 719
Married-couple families -----	94 954	16 604	320	1 884	1 083	69 350	29 116	223	2 605	2 063
With own children under 18 years -----	50 678	11 028	202	1 415	701	35 314	20 314	159	1 846	1 372
Female householder, no husband present -----	10 373	7 830	57	204	183	9 853	12 659	56	231	417
With own children under 18 years -----	5 652	5 737	45	127	119	5 469	9 776	30	124	293

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

	Race				Spanish origin ¹	Race				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
	District 4					District 5				
Persons 25 years old and over -----	237 833	56 406	728	5 374	3 204	189 015	91 275	760	7 283	6 064
Elementary (0 to 8 years) -----	29 072	8 425	112	625	338	17 609	8 434	83	720	795
High school: 1 to 3 years -----	34 716	8 798	188	485	281	23 874	13 868	145	557	717
4 years -----	89 301	21 226	214	1 545	1 112	70 227	36 142	338	1 608	1 872
College: 1 to 3 years -----	37 108	10 516	153	963	759	31 585	18 785	113	1 244	1 402
4 or more years -----	47 636	7 441	61	1 756	714	45 720	14 046	81	3 154	1 278

LABOR FORCE STATUS

	Race				Spanish origin ¹	Race				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
	District 4					District 5				
Persons 16 years and over -----	308 644	76 217	987	6 568	4 561	257 282	125 410	1 076	9 225	8 191
Labor force -----	214 163	56 199	695	4 697	3 254	180 342	97 232	755	6 621	6 002
Employed -----	190 614	49 360	585	4 040	2 323	171 269	90 332	713	6 298	5 497
Unemployed -----	8 430	3 328	45	194	112	6 070	6 015	28	226	368
Female, 16 years and over -----	154 041	39 530	446	3 682	2 222	132 079	67 617	584	4 659	4 411
Labor force -----	85 028	28 135	258	2 205	1 222	78 791	50 346	363	2 913	2 842
Employed -----	79 619	26 082	232	2 071	1 069	75 498	47 447	347	2 794	2 647
Unemployed -----	3 901	1 633	19	112	53	2 768	2 737	9	101	186

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

	Race				Spanish origin ¹	Race				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
	District 4					District 5				
Families -----	108 608	25 975	384	2 161	1 320	82 375	44 692	289	3 001	2 625
Less than \$5,000 -----	3 089	1 959	19	123	51	2 139	2 534	23	146	128
\$5,000 to \$7,499 -----	2 688	1 169	14	102	44	2 050	1 493	23	122	128
\$7,500 to \$9,999 -----	3 985	1 454	5	84	137	2 799	2 411	21	106	200
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	10 998	4 071	58	292	178	7 347	6 146	39	390	386
\$15,000 to \$19,999 -----	14 123	3 826	36	287	258	10 068	6 185	34	383	422
\$20,000 to \$24,999 -----	16 985	3 218	98	260	131	11 602	6 129	44	489	290
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	27 551	5 549	90	488	297	20 678	10 322	49	706	589
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	19 987	3 502	57	348	139	17 749	7 491	21	487	308
\$50,000 or more -----	9 202	1 227	7	177	85	7 943	1 981	35	172	174
Median -----	\$25 562	\$20 639	\$22 623	\$23 473	\$19 791	\$26 747	\$22 614	\$20 395	\$23 334	\$20 687
Mean -----	\$28 480	\$23 128	\$23 885	\$26 531	\$23 927	\$29 484	\$24 633	\$23 749	\$25 317	\$23 933
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	394 096	102 641	1 306	9 203	6 024	314 842	180 494	1 380	12 608	11 261
Income in 1979 below poverty level -----	18 550	11 897	126	568	447	16 935	16 417	219	1 236	1 220

	Race				Spanish origin ¹	Race				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
	District 4					District 5				
Families -----	136 220	4 129	115	858	752	32 283	88 344	310	625	1 045
Less than \$5,000 -----	6 003	536	9	18	54	2 389	17 403	43	70	196
\$5,000 to \$7,499 -----	6 269	330	16	5	21	2 037	8 682	39	66	107
\$7,500 to \$9,999 -----	7 792	397	8	16	19	2 299	7 993	34	19	110
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	18 347	598	15	63	73	4 823	14 448	69	48	170
\$15,000 to \$19,999 -----	20 525	505	24	50	101	4 986	11 263	50	85	108
\$20,000 to \$24,999 -----	19 882	475	9	63	52	4 765	9 515	45	128	134
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	29 677	783	12	229	139	5 925	11 612	16	87	138
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	18 013	372	15	173	113	3 378	6 004	8	76	69
\$50,000 or more -----	9 712	133	7	241	180	1 681	1 424	6	46	13
Median -----	\$21 989	\$16 700	\$16 564	\$34 061	\$28 196	\$19 492	\$13 094	\$12 300	\$20 718	\$12 792
Mean -----	\$25 864	\$19 482	\$21 276	\$45 823	\$37 952	\$22 292	\$16 237	\$14 431	\$23 438	\$15 960
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	490 763	16 533	439	3 912	3 711	130 927	380 552	1 156	3 425	4 667
Income in 1979 below poverty level -----	36 789	3 265	61	124	416	17 709	111 836	386	800	1 672

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

SEX AND AGE

Total persons -----

Male -----

Female -----

Under 5 years -----

5 to 14 years -----

15 to 59 years -----

60 to 64 years -----

65 years and over -----

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families -----

With own children under 18 years -----

Married-couple families -----

With own children under 18 years -----

Female householder, no husband present -----

With own children under 18 years -----

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over -----

Elementary (0 to 8 years) -----

High school: 1 to 3 years -----

4 years -----

College: 1 to 3 years -----

4 or more years -----

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over -----

Labor force -----

Employed -----

Unemployed -----

Female, 16 years and over

Labor force -----

Employed -----

Unemployed -----

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families -----

Less than \$5,000 -----

\$5,000 to \$7,499 -----

\$7,500 to \$9,999 -----

\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----

\$15,000 to \$19,999 -----

\$20,000 to \$24,999 -----

\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----

\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----

\$50,000 or more -----

Median -----

Mean -----

Persons for whom poverty status is determined

Income in 1979 below poverty level -----

	Race			Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	
District 8				
450 247	48 478	1 119	22 829	21 770
216 256	22 251	547	11 097	9 899
233 991	26 227	572	11 732	11 871
23 274	3 649	100	1 848	1 805
62 045	9 306	210	4 283	3 788
297 491	32 979	770	15 303	14 987
60 145	907	25	538	459
45 292	1 637	14	857	731
120 472	11 789	262	5 520	4 896
58 278	8 102	165	3 838	3 399
103 710	7 628	192	4 944	3 998
49 849	5 199	109	3 620	2 863
12 921	3 521	60	393	686
6 963	2 542	46	160	452
288 986	26 383	521	13 471	11 906
15 094	2 559	51	1 165	1 856
18 261	3 008	34	711	972
73 577	6 917	174	2 143	3 231
56 353	5 260	112	1 999	2 049
125 701	8 639	150	7 453	3 798
356 626	34 585	761	16 361	15 768
247 201	26 702	540	11 431	11 369
236 850	25 110	487	10 967	10 746
6 553	1 245	32	374	396
188 276	19 573	378	8 498	8 827
109 176	14 261	227	4 960	5 525
105 285	13 474	222	4 727	5 260
3 319	747	5	215	255
120 472	11 789	262	5 520	4 896
2 158	849	42	249	207
1 755	515	17	127	193
2 343	525	6	218	212
7 232	1 440	20	584	635
10 088	1 650	50	637	601
11 959	1 260	22	549	565
24 933	2 136	33	1 255	956
30 834	1 892	42	1 045	858
29 170	1 522	30	856	669
\$34 869	\$23 411	\$19 470	\$27 327	\$25 247
\$39 711	\$27 452	\$23 721	\$32 182	\$30 671
445 173	47 714	1 092	22 728	21 604
15 105	5 604	201	1 749	1 823

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Total housing units -----	1 570 907	213 866	192 504	206 132	186 049	185 895	189 734	196 179	200 548
Vacant seasonal and migratory -----	21 227	13 962	119	2 364	39	3 655	132	164	
Year-round housing units -----	1 549 680	199 904	191 712	206 013	183 685	185 856	186 079	196 047	200 384
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	905 667	126 553	121 549	120 578	112 992	99 036	128 106	75 834	121 019
Percent of occupied housing units -----	62.0	71.9	65.3	61.0	64.7	55.9	72.6	41.9	63.0
Renter-occupied housing units -----	555 198	49 580	64 459	76 971	61 759	78 048	48 281	104 949	71 151
Vacant housing units -----	88 815	23 771	5 704	8 464	8 934	8 772	9 692	15 264	8 214
For sale only -----	13 460	2 557	1 116	1 513	1 698	1 783	1 949	973	1 871
For rent -----	32 457	4 480	2 615	3 234	4 180	4 604	3 356	6 139	3 849
Held for occasional use -----	13 016	9 517	225	348	756	317	856	536	461
Other vacant -----	29 882	7 217	1 748	3 369	2 300	2 068	3 531	7 616	2 033
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	905 667	126 553	121 549	120 578	112 992	99 036	128 106	75 834	121 019
1979 to March 1980 -----	91 633	14 229	10 744	9 932	13 571	11 156	12 411	5 594	13 996
1975 to 1978 -----	225 464	34 395	27 090	24 689	32 865	26 555	34 315	13 306	32 249
1970 to 1974 -----	157 595	24 142	19 279	17 169	20 903	18 609	22 737	11 280	23 476
1960 to 1969 -----	209 259	25 141	30 108	24 973	25 407	26 903	28 047	18 963	29 717
1950 to 1959 -----	136 354	14 573	23 404	24 476	13 880	10 739	15 504	17 182	16 596
1949 or earlier -----	85 362	14 073	10 924	19 339	6 366	5 074	15 092	9 509	4 985
Renter-occupied housing units -----	555 198	49 580	64 459	76 971	61 759	78 048	48 281	104 949	71 151
1979 to March 1980 -----	209 233	19 934	26 076	25 629	26 310	32 995	18 201	31 051	29 037
1975 to 1978 -----	196 251	15 802	23 766	26 444	23 500	30 179	15 867	35 277	25 416
1970 to 1974 -----	75 482	5 868	7 962	11 753	7 061	8 833	6 264	18 271	9 470
1960 to 1969 -----	51 983	4 402	4 606	9 483	3 617	4 792	4 734	14 237	6 112
1959 or earlier -----	22 249	3 574	2 049	3 662	1 271	1 249	3 215	6 113	1 116
BATHROOMS									
Year-round housing units -----	1 549 680	199 904	191 712	206 013	183 685	185 856	186 079	196 047	200 384
No bathroom or only 0 half bath -----	39 122	12 371	2 540	3 629	3 546	2 637	7 350	5 486	1 563
1 complete bathroom -----	813 984	111 959	102 858	114 458	89 952	95 805	99 732	130 500	68 720
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) -----	264 086	29 786	40 668	39 783	35 580	30 010	29 303	33 170	25 786
2 or more complete bathrooms -----	432 488	45 788	45 646	48 143	54 607	57 404	49 694	26 891	104 315
Owner-occupied housing units -----	905 667	126 553	121 549	120 578	112 992	99 036	128 106	75 834	121 019
No bathroom or only 0 half bath -----	12 370	4 530	876	1 178	1 112	401	3 172	719	382
1 complete bathroom -----	339 383	62 410	49 945	49 642	40 545	29 485	56 002	33 004	18 350
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) -----	200 046	22 953	32 058	32 570	25 418	21 612	24 061	23 255	18 119
2 or more complete bathrooms -----	353 868	36 660	38 670	37 188	45 917	47 538	44 871	18 856	84 168
Renter-occupied housing units -----	555 198	49 580	64 459	76 971	61 759	78 048	48 281	104 949	71 151
No bathroom or only 0 half bath -----	20 475	5 458	1 457	2 010	2 084	2 017	2 938	3 411	1 100
1 complete bathroom -----	420 376	36 411	49 380	59 220	44 295	60 790	38 093	85 771	46 416
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) -----	53 616	3 807	7 843	6 334	8 608	7 162	4 033	8 940	6 889
2 or more complete bathrooms -----	60 731	3 904	5 779	9 407	6 772	8 079	3 217	6 827	16 746
Year-round housing units -----	1 549 680	199 904	191 712	206 013	183 685	185 856	186 079	196 047	200 384
KITCHEN FACILITIES									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 521 832	190 864	190 156	203 909	181 096	184 333	181 283	191 037	199 154
No complete kitchen facilities -----	27 848	9 040	1 556	2 104	2 589	1 523	4 796	5 010	1 230
SOURCE OF WATER									
Public system or private company -----	1 283 600	90 308	161 579	203 577	145 777	182 988	107 454	195 368	196 549
Individual drilled well -----	211 361	84 016	25 484	1 971	30 323	1 341	64 467	421	3 338
Individual dug well -----	40 781	22 332	3 299	294	6 676	1 349	6 298	119	414
Some other source -----	13 938	3 248	1 350	171	909	178	7 860	139	83
SEWAGE DISPOSAL									
Public sewer -----	1 232 785	82 907	153 509	200 687	135 353	179 387	94 308	192 654	193 980
Septic tank or cesspool -----	294 286	107 239	37 046	4 464	46 257	5 846	86 176	1 170	6 088
Other means -----	22 609	9 758	1 157	862	2 075	623	5 595	2 223	316
AIR CONDITIONING									
None -----	463 754	84 213	44 385	63 130	34 977	25 908	88 340	105 810	16 991
Central system -----	667 173	48 738	90 117	69 087	103 002	123 607	47 006	33 853	151 763
1 or more individual room units -----	418 753	66 953	57 210	73 796	45 706	36 341	50 733	56 384	31 630
HEATING EQUIPMENT									
Steam or hot water system -----	360 008	38 751	36 648	66 188	30 089	31 481	50 228	75 047	81 576
Central warm-air furnace -----	852 480	67 690	123 847	111 401	117 704	134 327	72 281	75 526	149 704
Electric heat pump -----	70 029	9 599	10 711	7 535	13 093	6 177	10 558	3 719	8 637
Other built-in electric units -----	91 045	29 147	8 114	4 401	9 285	4 596	24 213	5 930	5 359
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace -----	33 042	9 018	3 741	4 121	2 961	1 858	3 868	6 345	1 130
Room heaters with flue -----	85 645	25 269	5 336	8 961	6 191	5 036	11 311	20 951	2 590
Room heaters without flue -----	19 832	4 521	828	2 337	1 192	1 426	2 111	6 673	744
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters -----	35 076	14 747	2 391	884	2 990	882	11 253	1 320	609
None -----	2 523	1 162	96	185	180	73	256	536	35
Occupied housing units -----	1 460 865	176 133	186 008	197 549	174 751	177 084	176 387	180 783	192 170
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT									
With telephone -----	1 399 144	163 140	181 997	189 023	169 944	172 582	168 370	163 936	190 152
No telephone -----	61 721	12 993	4 011	8 526	4 807	4 502	8 017	16 847	2 018
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	196 647	15 845	12 790	40 537	11 244	13 987	15 015	73 925	13 304
1 -----	511 617	55 166	65 840	79 633	58 424	66 558	50 271	66 598	69 127
2 -----	516 304	66 424	75 167	59 929	70 665	64 230	71 599	31 548	76 742
3 or more -----	236 297	38 698	32 211	17 450	34 418	32 309	39 502	8 712	32 997

Table 9. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.]

**The State
Congressional Districts****UNITS IN STRUCTURE****Year-round housing units**

	1 549 680	199 904	191 712	206 013	183 685	185 856	186 079	196 047	200 384
1, detached	768 491	146 464	97 739	60 154	106 708	93 019	131 587	21 987	110 833
1, attached	286 867	7 422	41 377	79 631	19 438	13 501	13 103	95 244	17 151
2	63 190	7 425	4 833	16 785	4 799	1 268	11 238	15 962	880
3 and 4	55 750	5 326	5 172	8 536	5 210	3 804	6 979	17 355	3 368
5 or more	346 929	19 745	39 747	40 496	43 141	73 369	17 512	45 220	67 699
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	28 453	13 522	2 844	411	4 389	895	5 660	279	453

Owner-occupied housing units

	905 667	126 553	121 549	120 578	112 992	99 036	128 106	75 834	121 019
1, detached	656 545	110 568	87 839	55 093	92 442	82 475	112 155	18 194	97 779
1, attached	177 956	2 724	27 414	56 801	11 369	9 412	6 775	50 797	12 664
2	17 688	1 826	1 682	4 850	1 478	513	3 311	3 619	409
3 and 4	6 696	749	781	954	664	620	817	1 446	665
5 or more	26 105	1 722	1 378	2 528	3 245	5 339	1 056	1 669	9 168
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	20 677	8 964	2 455	352	3 794	677	3 992	109	334

Renter-occupied housing units

	555 198	49 580	64 459	76 971	61 759	78 048	48 281	104 949	71 151
1, detached	83 013	23 552	8 047	3 960	10 829	8 291	14 566	3 067	10 701
1, attached	93 961	3 705	12 864	19 724	7 166	3 336	5 440	38 128	3 598
2	40 519	4 640	2 955	10 873	2 982	670	7 088	10 893	418
3 and 4	43 001	3 658	4 072	6 849	4 140	3 013	5 567	13 299	2 403
5 or more	288 938	10 759	36 184	35 506	36 209	62 563	14 362	39 411	53 944
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	5 766	3 266	337	59	433	175	1 258	151	87

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT**Year-round housing units**

	1 549 680	199 904	191 712	206 013	183 685	185 856	186 079	196 047	200 384
1979 to March 1980	43 101	8 476	6 240	3 402	6 227	3 586	7 196	2 276	5 698
1975 to 1978	127 009	25 319	18 906	9 017	21 324	9 605	23 568	5 870	13 400
1970 to 1974	195 043	31 506	29 258	17 375	30 582	22 884	24 216	7 422	31 800
1960 to 1969	364 733	36 635	46 182	36 064	54 830	74 649	32 383	19 778	64 212
1950 to 1959	289 956	28 287	41 996	45 196	36 757	39 186	21 965	28 030	48 539
1940 to 1949	183 327	20 687	24 491	28 762	16 557	22 127	14 905	34 261	21 537
1939 or earlier	346 511	48 994	24 639	66 197	17 408	13 819	61 846	94 410	15 198

Owner-occupied housing units

	905 667	126 553	121 549	120 578	112 992	99 036	128 106	75 834	121 019
1979 to March 1980	23 299	5 058	3 241	1 424	3 811	2 029	4 731	323	2 682
1975 to 1978	86 842	19 168	11 969	5 117	14 689	6 431	19 893	1 079	8 496
1970 to 1974	105 221	20 892	11 942	6 735	17 389	11 541	18 093	921	17 708
1960 to 1969	195 150	25 041	26 949	14 629	29 876	34 943	24 702	4 893	34 117
1950 to 1959	199 399	17 865	35 438	32 341	26 213	22 702	16 533	14 899	33 408
1940 to 1949	103 467	10 818	15 744	16 454	10 238	12 361	9 195	14 777	13 880
1939 or earlier	192 289	27 711	16 266	43 878	10 776	9 029	34 959	38 942	10 728

Renter-occupied housing units

	555 198	49 580	64 459	76 971	61 759	78 048	48 281	104 949	71 151
1979 to March 1980	10 907	1 418	1 919	1 136	963	950	726	1 822	1 973
1975 to 1978	33 866	3 610	6 304	3 616	5 781	2 703	2 918	4 568	4 366
1970 to 1974	79 025	5 518	16 639	9 969	12 165	10 117	5 461	6 178	12 978
1960 to 1969	152 346	7 760	18 001	20 273	22 397	35 819	6 768	13 950	27 378
1950 to 1959	79 980	7 488	6 026	11 940	9 339	15 062	4 785	11 730	13 610
1940 to 1949	70 192	7 358	7 915	11 609	5 398	9 071	5 036	16 845	6 960
1939 or earlier	128 882	16 428	7 655	18 428	5 716	4 326	22 587	49 856	3 886

BEDROOMS**Year-round housing units**

	1 549 680	199 904	191 712	206 013	183 685	185 856	186 079	196 047	200 384
None	21 197	1 734	1 229	2 050	2 020	2 289	1 577	6 019	4 279
1	219 940	15 967	23 913	34 759	22 329	32 470	18 528	40 712	31 262
2	420 127	60 895	59 677	62 167	49 921	52 477	44 961	46 693	43 336
3	607 438	87 340	79 018	83 168	71 912	62 933	82 055	78 310	62 702
4	221 720	27 248	23 204	18 403	30 835	29 803	30 305	17 347	44 575
5 or more	59 258	6 720	4 671	5 466	6 668	5 884	8 653	6 966	14 230

Owner-occupied housing units

	905 667	126 553	121 549	120 578	112 992	99 036	128 106	75 834	121 019
None	1 001	107	122	59	112	66	122	123	290
1	27 215	3 386	3 177	4 915	2 885	2 832	3 273	2 818	3 929
2	167 856	29 048	25 187	26 199	21 068	15 224	24 477	11 345	15 308
3	470 649	66 987	67 525	68 518	56 232	49 340	66 739	46 827	48 481
4	188 962	21 689	21 252	16 069	26 636	26 378	26 218	10 748	39 972
5 or more	49 984	5 336	4 286	4 818	6 059	5 196	7 277	3 973	13 039

Renter-occupied housing units

	555 198	49 580	64 459	76 971	61 759	78 048	48 281	104 949	71 151
None	17 679	1 046	1 001	1 776	1 805	2 056	1 075	5 247	3 673
1	173 554	9 191	19 580	27 339	17 513	27 647	13 323	33 684	25 277
2	220 189	21 501	32 182	33 111	25 427	33 794	17 680	30 978	25 516
3	111 393	13 191	9 831	12 371	13 168	11 319	12 183	27 169	12 161
4	25 549	3 777	1 529	1 818	3 409	2 709	3 069	5 546	3 692
5 or more	6 834	874	336	556	437	523	951	2 325	832

Year-round housing units

	1 549 680	199 904	191 712	206 013	183 685	185 856	186 079	196 047	200 384
1 to 3	1 431 887	195 013	188 033	195 760	171 014	161 922	182 984	175 641	161 520
4 to 6	58 962								

Table 10. Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Occupied housing units	1 460 865	176 133	186 008	197 549	174 751	177 084	176 387	180 783	192 170
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	671 966	14 632	101 836	119 573	77 241	112 973	38 950	80 627	126 134
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	22 140	9 034	2 027	1 383	2 439	1 349	2 556	2 129	1 223
Electricity	201 641	36 133	23 665	15 045	30 021	21 493	38 813	12 393	24 078
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	527 837	104 584	56 097	59 824	62 381	40 026	81 574	83 360	39 991
Cool or coke	7 449	490	219	288	150	88	5 330	822	62
Wood	25 717	10 781	2 008	479	2 282	602	8 891	249	425
Other fuel	3 272	252	127	844	163	500	191	964	231
No fuel used	843	227	29	113	74	53	82	239	26
WATER HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	789 856	19 027	110 852	153 332	81 657	120 879	39 347	134 476	130 286
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1,64 352	24 896	8 984	3 680	7 521	2 712	6 290	8 172	2 097
Electricity	396 178	91 681	40 335	18 578	63 153	33 046	98 561	14 266	36 558
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	196 119	34 024	25 121	20 989	21 062	19 703	29 442	22 939	22 839
Other	4 568	949	288	789	238	405	994	695	210
No fuel used	9 792	5 556	428	181	1 120	339	1 753	235	180
COOKING FUEL									
Utility gas	741 772	21 183	95 722	152 702	74 466	112 819	25 201	156 835	102 844
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	121 389	54 812	16 181	3 055	16 540	4 055	19 995	4 010	2 741
Electricity	589 580	98 188	73 662	41 132	82 928	59 485	129 541	18 514	86 130
Other	6 431	1 777	343	454	591	543	1 301	1 045	377
No fuel used	1 693	173	100	206	226	182	349	379	78
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	752 041	97 002	104 860	104 065	93 145	85 165	104 059	64 368	99 377
With a mortgage	507 911	59 783	67 871	58 154	69 450	69 561	65 232	36 904	80 956
Less than \$100	1 424	228	131	354	82	102	190	322	15
\$100 to \$149	5 123	762	699	1 060	314	401	723	1 078	86
\$150 to \$199	19 459	2 570	3 946	3 475	1 561	948	2 943	3 641	375
\$200 to \$249	43 611	5 935	7 621	7 576	4 706	2 855	6 204	6 947	1 767
\$250 to \$299	58 952	8 149	8 962	7 755	7 341	7 079	7 593	6 949	5 124
\$300 to \$349	58 301	7 745	9 027	6 994	7 498	8 337	7 108	5 031	6 561
\$350 to \$399	54 190	7 265	7 985	6 227	7 136	7 627	6 731	3 903	7 316
\$400 to \$449	50 119	6 476	7 174	5 510	7 175	7 053	6 291	3 052	7 388
\$450 to \$499	43 969	5 204	5 669	4 567	6 537	6 910	5 730	2 354	6 998
\$500 to \$599	68 008	7 492	7 829	6 311	10 661	11 986	8 555	2 143	13 031
\$600 to \$749	58 368	5 266	5 353	4 754	9 736	10 931	6 964	1 043	14 321
\$750 or more	46 387	2 691	3 475	3 571	6 703	5 332	6 200	441	17 974
Median	\$413	\$381	\$372	\$365	\$442	\$453	\$409	\$297	\$537
Not mortgaged	244 130	37 219	36 989	45 911	23 695	15 604	38 827	27 464	18 421
Less than \$50	1 978	431	36	553	87	71	374	382	44
\$50 to \$74	8 765	1 417	478	2 482	265	281	1 954	1 836	52
\$75 to \$99	24 060	4 223	2 650	5 686	1 454	640	5 099	4 155	153
\$100 to \$149	90 027	15 196	15 043	18 253	8 377	3 227	16 320	11 728	1 883
\$150 to \$199	69 749	10 136	12 418	11 548	8 122	6 053	9 431	6 366	5 675
\$200 to \$249	29 326	3 768	4 136	4 081	3 476	3 383	3 483	1 942	5 057
\$250 or more	20 225	2 048	2 228	3 308	1 914	1 949	2 166	1 055	5 557
Median	\$148	\$141	\$151	\$139	\$160	\$180	\$137	\$131	\$214
GROSS RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	527 582	43 044	60 719	73 837	59 034	76 741	43 366	100 699	70 142
Less than \$60	13 221	578	197	3 379	1 021	578	984	6 069	415
\$60 to \$79	7 521	831	320	1 610	589	246	1 046	2 359	520
\$80 to \$99	7 424	1 119	297	1 242	401	237	1 260	2 486	382
\$100 to \$119	8 911	1 292	375	1 444	474	293	1 663	2 978	392
\$120 to \$149	21 230	2 955	1 716	2 881	1 068	645	3 598	7 638	729
\$150 to \$169	21 750	2 604	1 936	3 334	1 041	641	3 128	7 913	1 153
\$170 to \$199	43 267	4 735	4 975	7 621	2 910	2 729	4 883	13 298	2 116
\$200 to \$249	96 680	9 022	11 912	17 176	9 026	12 417	7 867	22 533	6 727
\$250 to \$299	110 319	7 162	16 817	13 770	15 135	21 916	6 615	18 045	10 859
\$300 to \$349	80 548	3 699	10 837	9 232	10 602	18 989	4 648	9 225	13 316
\$350 to \$399	44 000	2 001	5 089	4 715	6 404	8 566	2 303	3 670	11 252
\$400 to \$499	34 292	1 830	3 569	3 715	4 758	5 182	1 649	2 321	11 268
\$500 or more	20 898	800	1 013	1 819	2 379	3 258	1 014	774	9 841
No cash rent	17 521	4 416	1 666	1 899	3 226	1 044	2 708	1 390	1 172
Median	\$266	\$229	\$273	\$242	\$288	\$296	\$224	\$215	\$342

Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State Congressional Districts	Race				Spanish origin ¹	Race				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
	The State					District 1				
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	1 135 319	299 621	2 913	18 210	17 820	146 428	28 428	381	639	1 410
Owner-occupied housing units	770 376	122 079	1 236	10 258	8 829	109 628	16 242	221	356	851
Percent of occupied housing units	67.9	40.7	42.4	56.3	49.5	74.9	57.1	58.0	55.7	60.4
Renter-occupied housing units	364 943	177 542	1 677	7 952	8 991	36 800	12 186	160	283	559
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	639 999	101 668	861	8 131	6 957	83 812	12 703	121	281	629
With a mortgage	423 577	74 921	683	7 576	5 942	52 518	6 865	107	245	461
Less than \$200	20 355	5 471	24	122	158	2 659	889	2	—	39
\$200 to \$299	86 116	15 798	69	462	882	11 725	2 322	4	22	137
\$300 to \$399	95 774	15 572	158	795	819	13 146	1 810	21	33	86
\$400 to \$499	79 844	12 637	146	1 250	1 070	10 676	905	29	62	64
\$500 or more	141 488	25 443	286	4 947	3 013	14 312	939	51	128	135
Median	\$412	\$405	\$462	\$500+	\$500+	\$390	\$312	\$491	\$500+	\$363
Not mortgaged	216 422	26 747	178	555	1 015	31 294	5 838	14	36	168
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	347 145	168 113	1 534	7 729	8 673	31 774	10 755	122	242	529
Less than \$100	11 410	16 480	73	134	299	1 214	1 283	—	21	77
\$100 to \$199	58 446	35 066	403	792	1 131	7 300	4 199	31	27	119
\$200 to \$299	131 724	70 141	606	3 259	3 431	12 999	2 930	50	132	221
\$300 or more	131 906	42 917	412	3 318	3 597	7 135	1 078	41	47	89
No cash rent	13 659	3 509	40	226	215	3 126	1 265	—	15	23
Median	\$274	\$244	\$245	\$287	\$282	\$245	\$182	\$260	\$250	\$226
District 2										District 3
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	174 397	9 403	278	1 750	1 160	167 509	27 625	403	1 583	1 664
Owner-occupied housing units	117 702	2 504	136	1 139	707	111 200	8 250	154	758	831
Percent of occupied housing units	67.5	26.6	48.9	65.1	60.9	66.4	29.9	38.2	47.9	49.9
Renter-occupied housing units	56 695	6 899	142	611	453	56 309	19 375	249	825	833
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	101 666	2 089	87	950	606	95 824	7 298	124	655	689
With a mortgage	65 521	1 351	68	882	505	51 245	6 103	106	580	521
Less than \$200	4 670	96	5	5	30	4 559	280	7	26	35
\$200 to \$299	16 395	139	14	35	89	14 321	901	21	58	141
\$300 to \$399	16 641	198	12	143	109	11 586	1 474	22	110	111
\$400 to \$499	12 320	318	7	185	87	8 532	1 373	24	125	83
\$500 or more	15 495	600	30	514	190	12 247	2 075	32	261	151
Median	\$370	\$476	\$443	\$500+	\$428	\$358	\$429	\$413	\$477	\$376
Not mortgaged	36 145	738	19	68	101	44 579	1 195	18	75	168
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	53 745	6 151	122	589	411	54 825	17 765	235	799	778
Less than \$100	636	178	—	—	—	2 850	3 334	13	16	47
\$100 to \$199	7 921	1 014	15	40	53	11 890	3 084	118	129	146
\$200 to \$299	25 074	3 271	52	282	176	22 530	7 860	98	355	371
\$300 or more	18 591	1 589	40	238	182	15 834	3 342	6	270	199
No cash rent	1 523	99	15	29	—	1 721	145	—	29	15
Median	\$270	\$256	\$274	\$285	\$287	\$252	\$230	\$189	\$268	\$251
District 4										District 5
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	137 382	34 266	431	2 272	1 693	114 337	57 671	395	3 536	3 310
Owner-occupied housing units	96 295	14 958	276	1 338	865	69 892	26 953	168	1 595	1 474
Percent of occupied housing units	70.1	43.7	64.0	58.9	51.1	61.1	46.7	42.5	45.1	44.5
Renter-occupied housing units	41 087	19 308	155	934	828	44 445	30 718	227	1 941	1 836
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	79 616	12 229	198	1 010	640	60 720	22 671	141	1 300	1 190
With a mortgage	58 346	9 939	135	948	563	47 242	20 706	114	1 194	1 080
Less than \$200	1 728	199	—	23	7	1 062	386	—	3	13
\$200 to \$299	11 163	806	12	60	75	8 074	1 763	4	73	164
\$300 to \$399	13 029	1 421	42	129	75	12 064	3 732	15	91	141
\$400 to \$499	11 794	1 666	44	196	123	9 530	4 147	34	209	168
\$500 or more	20 632	5 847	37	540	283	16 512	10 678	61	818	594
Median	\$428	\$500+	\$431	\$500+	\$428	\$425	\$500+	\$500+	\$500+	\$500+
Not mortgaged	21 270	2 290	63	62	77	13 478	1 965	27	106	110
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	39 438	18 295	132	909	765	43 775	30 129	215	1 905	1 794
Less than \$100	990	1 010	—	11	5	564	497	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	3 576	1 755	26	80	151	2 417	1 756	6	100	54
\$200 to \$299	15 342	8 208	59	475	257	18 093	14 741	116	966	900
\$300 or more	17 077	6 643	47	287	284	21 958	12 879	93	819	813
No cash rent	2 453	679	—	56	68	743	256	—	20	27
Median	\$291	\$274	\$268	\$271	\$275	\$300+	\$286	\$288	\$287	\$292

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

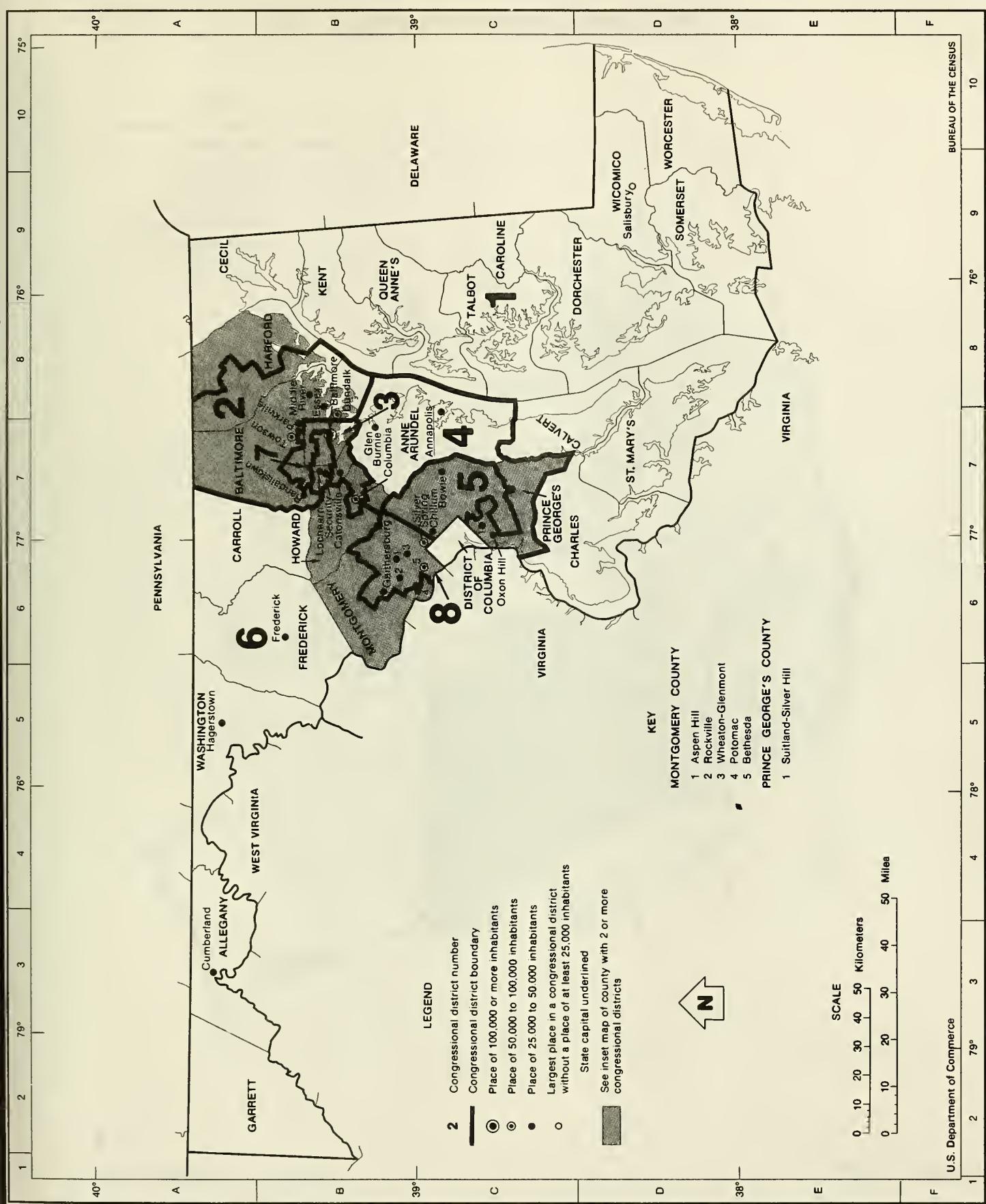
Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

The State Congressional Districts	Race				Spanish origin ¹	Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
	District 6					District 7				
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	169 631	5 384	164	998	911	58 285	120 428	493	1 113	1 566
Owner-occupied housing units	124 642	2 500	78	786	641	30 435	44 739	79	431	526
Percent of occupied housing units	73.5	46.4	47.6	78.8	70.4	52.2	37.1	16.0	38.7	33.6
Renter-occupied housing units	44 989	2 884	86	212	270	27 850	75 689	414	682	1 040
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	101 041	2 188	54	680	553	26 057	37 799	58	312	460
With a mortgage	63 026	1 420	48	659	450	12 283	24 251	27	261	328
Less than \$200	3 700	144	6	6	3	1 574	3 423	4	40	31
\$200 to \$299	13 490	263	6	30	70	4 359	9 451	—	55	137
\$300 to \$399	13 557	246	11	25	19	2 619	6 248	14	36	64
\$400 to \$499	11 637	275	—	86	59	2 051	3 300	—	42	58
\$500 or more	20 642	492	25	512	299	1 680	1 829	9	88	38
Median	\$407	\$421	\$500+	\$500+	\$500+	\$308	\$292	\$368	\$399	\$297
Not mortgaged	38 015	768	6	21	103	13 774	13 548	31	51	132
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	40 246	2 735	78	197	268	27 321	71 982	408	682	999
Less than \$100	2 860	411	—	7	16	1 424	9 366	43	66	75
\$100 to \$199	12 520	661	32	36	61	9 317	21 963	175	241	350
\$200 to \$299	13 435	891	15	86	116	10 925	29 137	141	265	363
\$300 or more	8 879	642	23	56	54	5 107	10 708	32	97	177
No cash rent	2 552	130	8	12	21	548	808	17	13	34
Median	\$226	\$226	\$220	\$258	\$240	\$224	\$215	\$187	\$210	\$216
District 8										
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	167 350	16 416	368	6 319	6 106					
Owner-occupied housing units	110 582	5 933	124	3 855	2 934					
Percent of occupied housing units	66.1	36.1	33.7	61.0	48.1					
Renter-occupied housing units	56 768	10 483	244	2 464	3 172					
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	91 263	4 691	78	2 943	2 190					
With a mortgage	73 396	4 286	78	2 807	2 034					
Less than \$200	403	54	—	19	—					
\$200 to \$299	6 589	153	8	129	69					
\$300 to \$399	13 132	443	21	228	214					
\$400 to \$499	13 304	653	8	345	428					
\$500 or more	39 968	2 983	41	2 086	1 323					
Median	\$500+	\$500+	\$500+	\$500+	\$500+					
Not mortgaged	17 867	405	—	136	156					
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	56 021	10 301	222	2 406	3 129					
Less than \$100	872	401	17	13	79					
\$100 to \$199	3 505	634	—	139	197					
\$200 to \$299	13 326	3 103	75	698	1 027					
\$300 or more	37 325	6 036	130	1 504	1 799					
No cash rent	993	127	—	52	27					
Median	\$300+	\$300+	\$300+	\$300+	\$300+					

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Congressional Districts, Counties, Independent City, and Other Selected Places



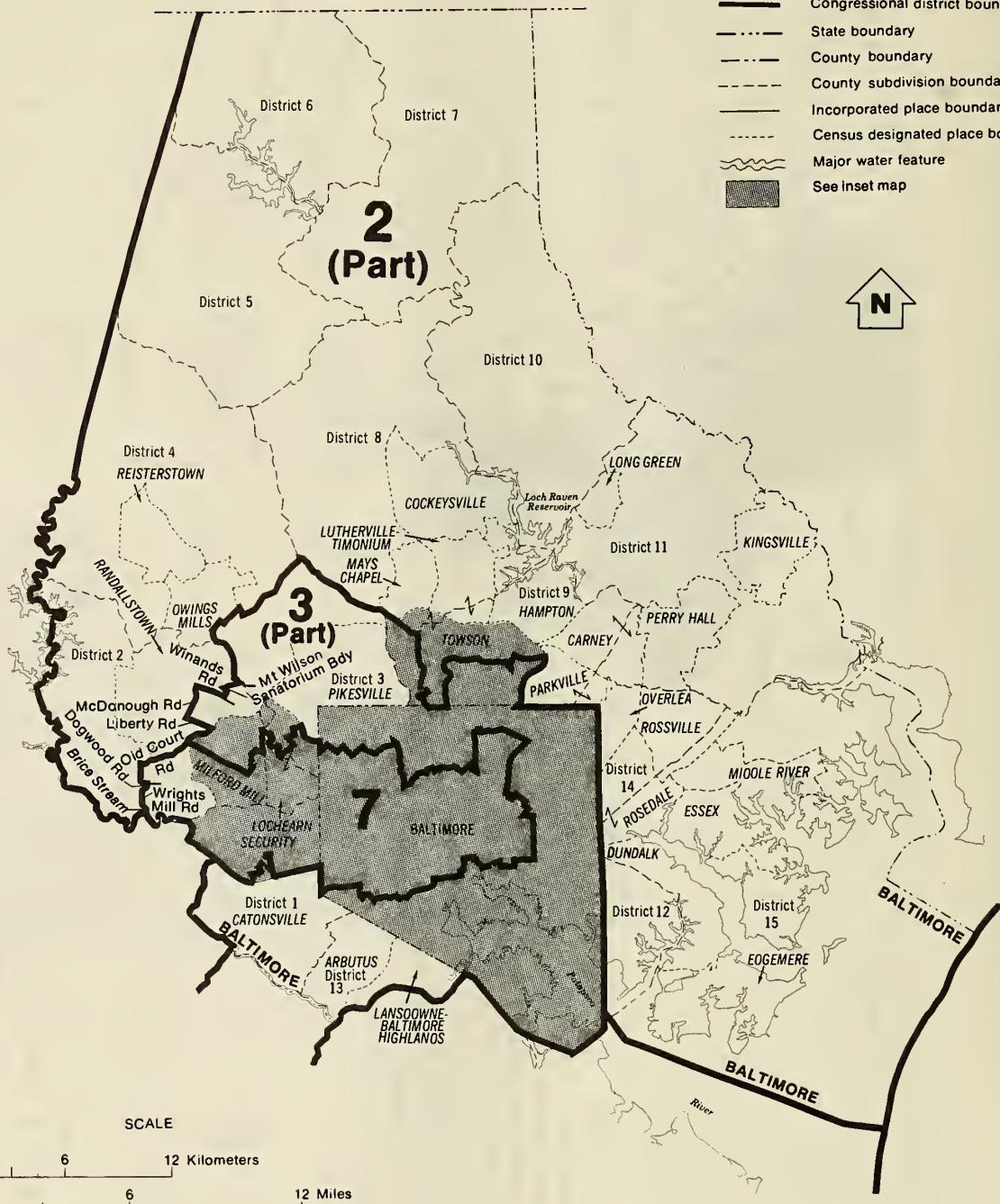
Congressional districts established April 13, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

Congressional Districts, Counties, Independent City, and Other Selected Places

BALTIMORE AND BALTIMORE COUNTY

LEGEND

- 2** Congressional district number
- Congressional district boundary
- - - State boundary
- - - County boundary
- - - County subdivision boundary
- Incorporated place boundary
- - - Census designated place boundary
- Wavy line Major water feature
- See inset map



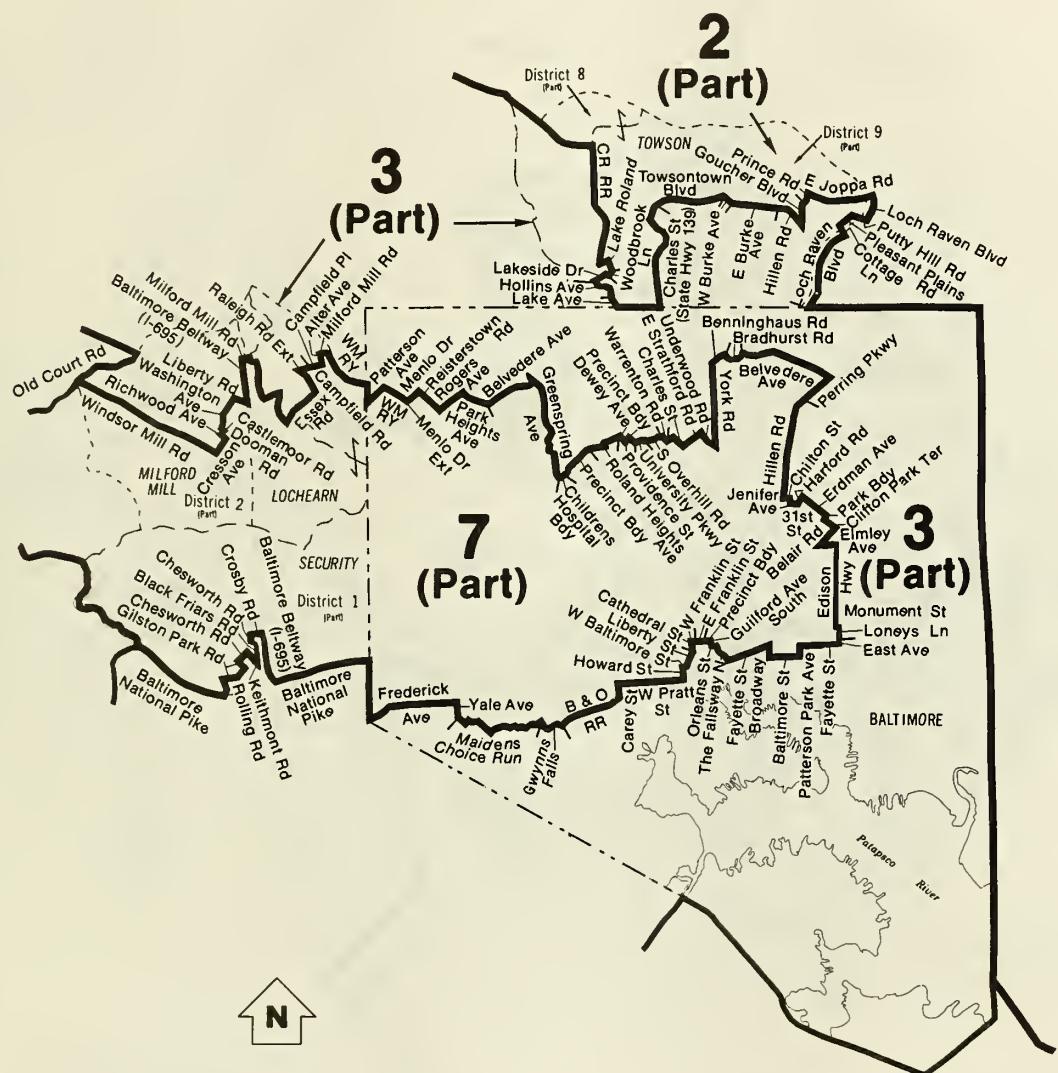
U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Congressional districts established April 13, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

Congressional Districts, Counties, Independent City, and Other Selected Places

INSET — BALTIMORE AND BALTIMORE COUNTY (PART)



SCALE

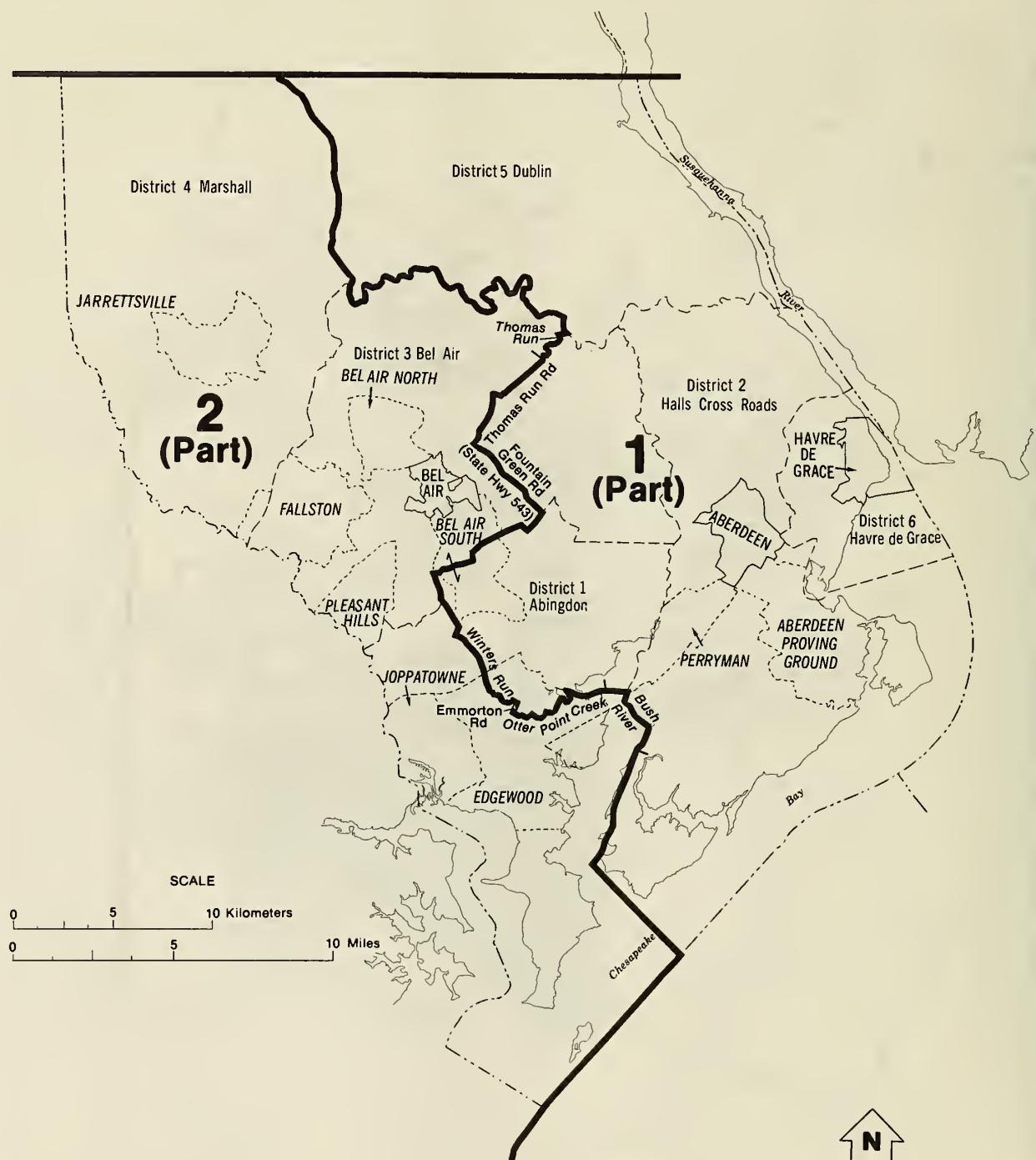
U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Congressional districts established April 13, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

Congressional Districts, Counties, Independent City, and Other Selected Places

HARFORD COUNTY



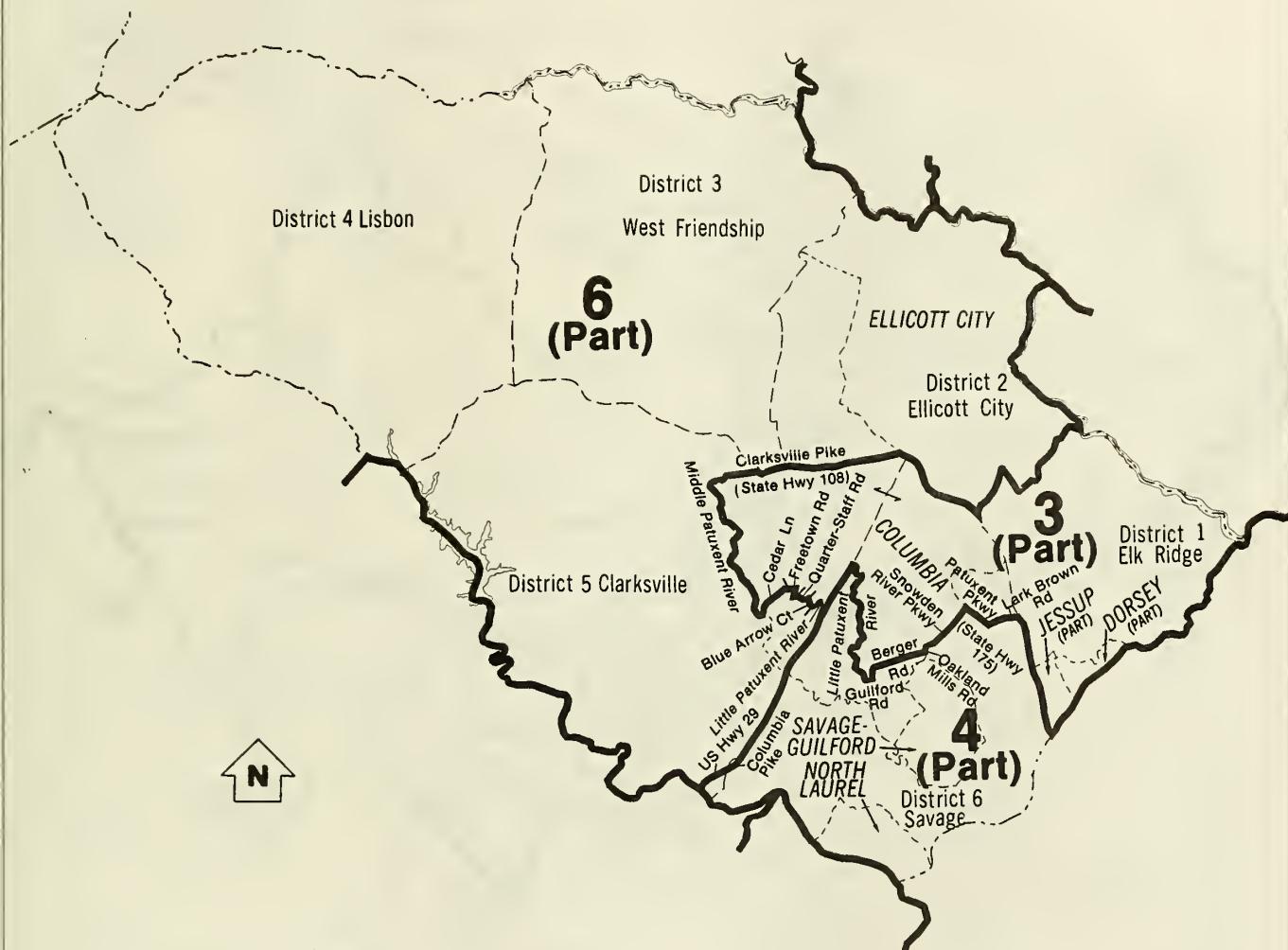
U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Congressional districts established April 13, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

Congressional Districts, Counties, Independent City, and Other Selected Places

HOWARD COUNTY



SCALE

8 Kilometers

4 8 Miles

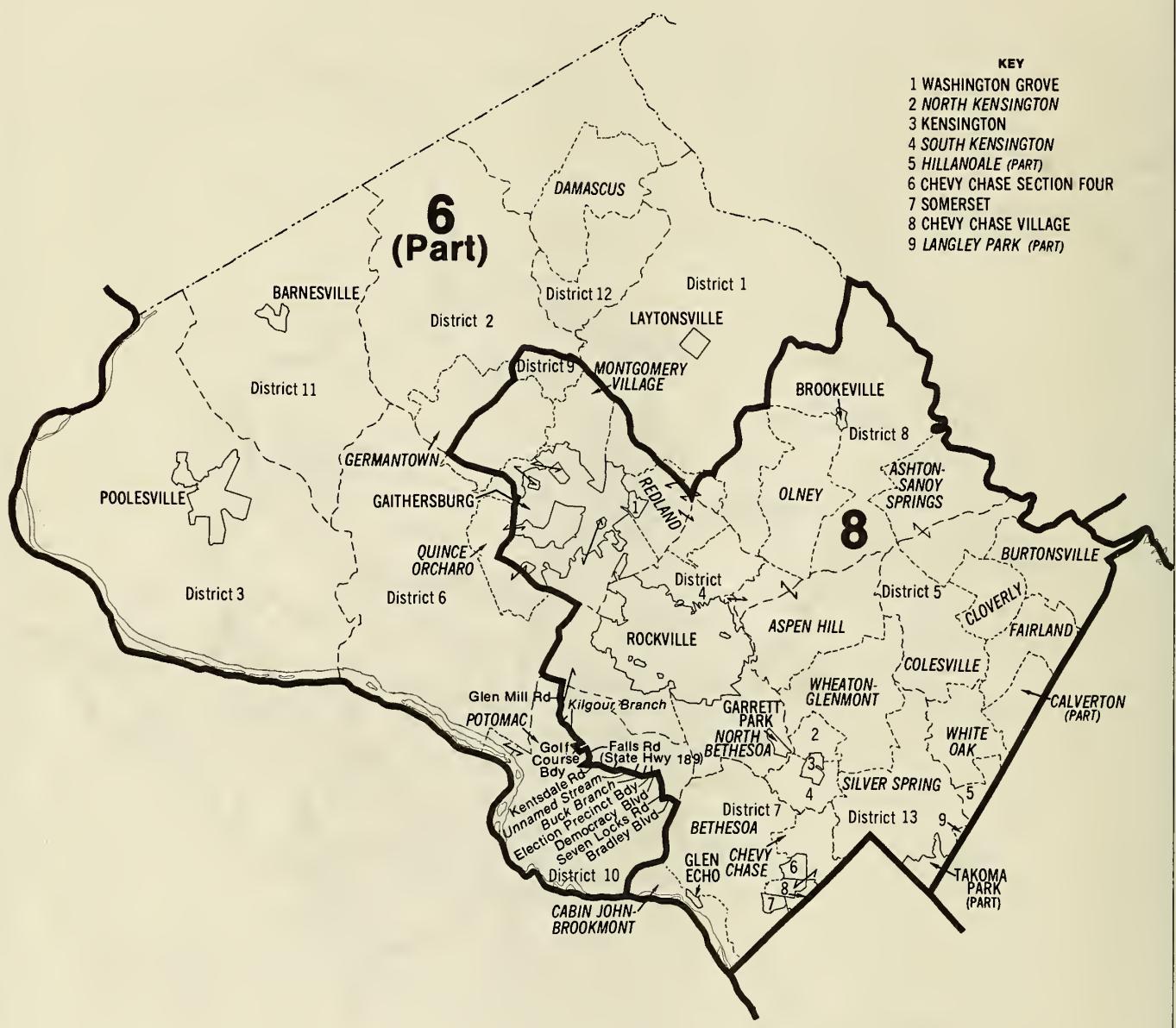
U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

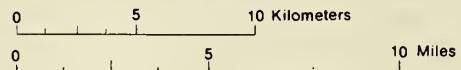
Congressional districts established April 13, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

Congressional Districts, Counties, Independent City, and Other Selected Places

MONTGOMERY COUNTY



SCALE

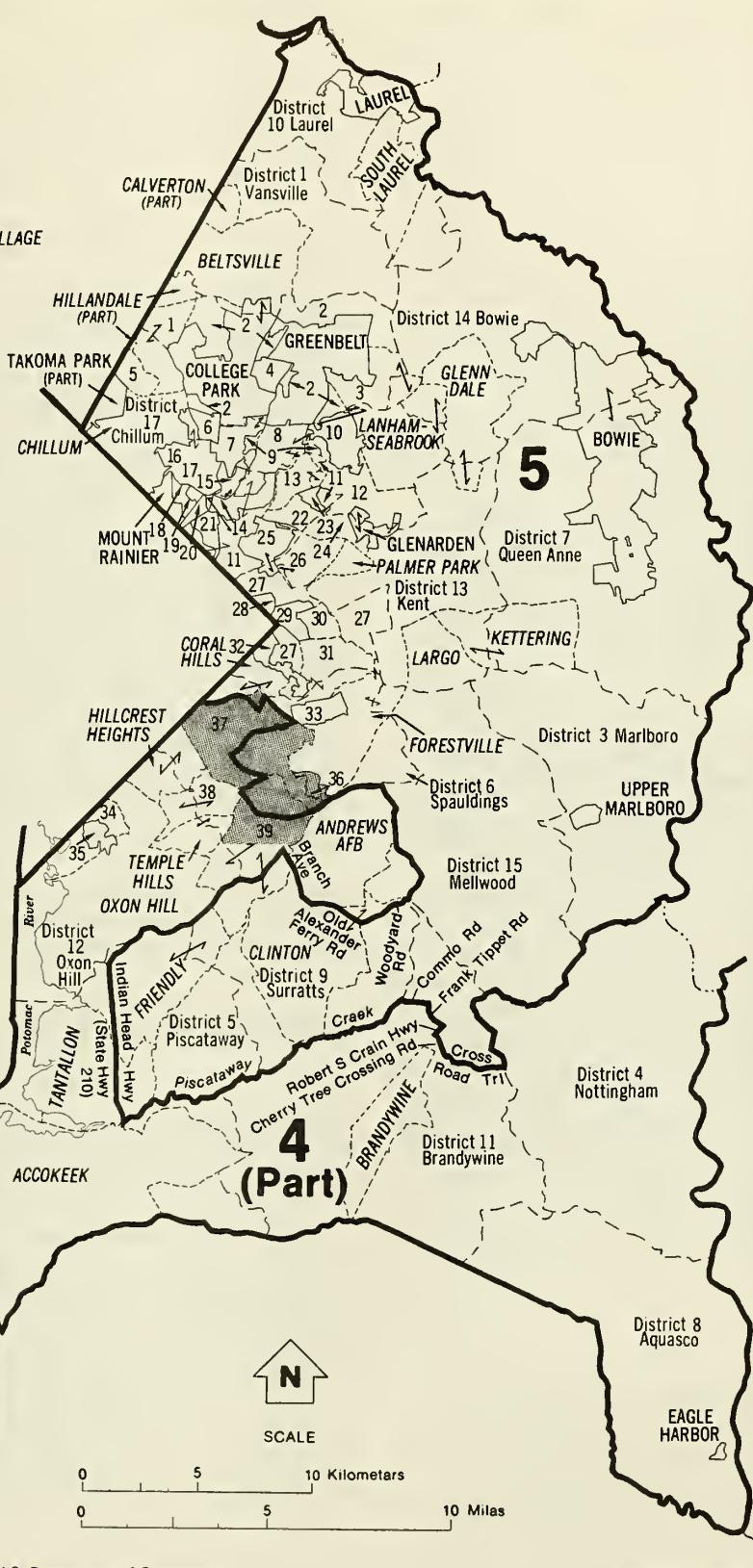


Congressional Districts, Counties, Independent City, and Other Selected Places

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

KEY

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 ADELPHI | 21 COLMAR MANOR |
| 2 District 21 Berwyn (Part) | 22 LANDOVER |
| 3 GODDARD | 23 LANDOVER HILLS |
| 4 BERWYN HEIGHTS | 24 DODGE PARK |
| 5 LANGLEY PARK (PART) | 25 CHEVERLY |
| 6 UNIVERSITY PARK | 26 KENTLAND |
| 7 RIVERDALE | 27 District 18 Seat Pleasant |
| 8 EAST RIVERDALE | 28 FAIRMOUNT HEIGHTS |
| 9 District 19 Riverdale | 29 SEAT PLEASANT |
| 10 NEW CARROLLTON | 30 CARMODY HILLS-PEPPER MILL VILLAGE |
| 11 District 2 Bladensburg (Part) | 31 WALKER MILL |
| 12 District 20 Lanham | 32 CAPITOL HEIGHTS |
| 13 WOODLAWN | 33 DISTRICT HEIGHTS |
| 14 BLADESBURG | 34 GLASSMANOR |
| 15 EDMONSTON | 35 FOREST HEIGHTS |
| 16 HYATTSVILLE | 36 MORNINGSIDE |
| 17 District 16 Hyattsville | 37 SUITLAND-SILVER HILL |
| 18 BRENTWOOD | 38 MARLOW HEIGHTS |
| 19 NORTH BRENTWOOD | 39 CAMP SPRINGS |
| 20 COTTAGE CITY | |



INSET

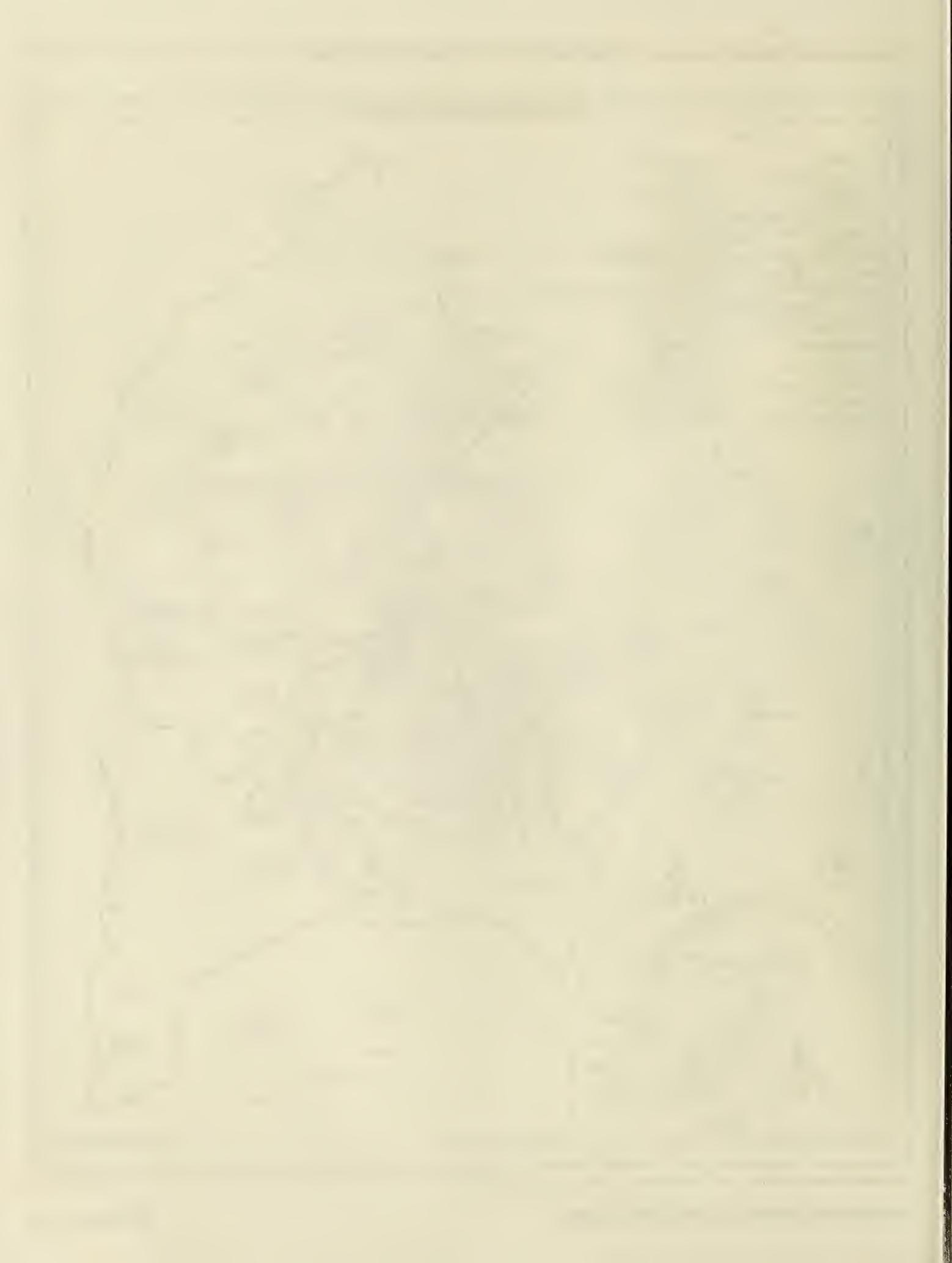
SCALE
0 2 Kilometers
0 2 Miles



U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Congressional districts established April 13, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.



Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Congressional Redistricting

States are assigned seats in the House of Representatives on the basis of an apportionment following each decennial population census. The apportionment procedure, determined by Congress, assigns seats to each State on the basis of the census population, and the number of seats for that State remains constant for 10 years until the next apportionment. The total number of seats in the House of Representatives has been 435 since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except for temporary expansion for Alaska and Hawaii from 1959 to 1962.

After an apportionment, each State allocated two or more seats in the House is responsible for subdividing the State into congressional districts for the pur-

pose of electing each representative.¹ This redistricting action is generally the result of a law passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor. Each congressional district is as equal in population to all other congressional districts in the State as is practicable based on the last decennial census.

The congressional districts in this report are those in effect for the 98th Congress, elected in 1982, and they are the first to reflect the 1980 census apportionment. Most States have redrawn their congressional district boundaries based on 1980 populations (Maine and Montana plan to redistrict for the 99th Congress). Final redistricting of a few other States may be delayed by legal action. Unless there is further legal action, these districts will be in effect until 1992.

Federal statutes governing the apportionment process and method and redistricting may be found in Title 2, United States Code.

Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

Data from the 1980 census have been compiled for congressional districts by equating component census geographic areas to each district and summing all data for areas coded to the district. Where the smallest census geographic area was split by a congressional district boundary, the census records for the area were reviewed to determine in which district the majority of the population fell, and the entire area was coded to that district.

The 1970 population totals for congressional districts were obtained by summing the 1970 census counts for

component areas, including all subsequent corrections made to these counts. A review of the 1970 census maps was made where the smallest geographic census area was split by a congressional district line. If the population of the census area was small or the part in one of the congressional districts was relatively minor, the entire population was assigned to the district with the larger share of the area. Otherwise, the population was apportioned to the two congressional districts on the basis of settlement pattern.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Data are shown in table 2 for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are

¹ Six States have only one representative, who is elected at large, and the District of Columbia has a nonvoting delegate.

incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States, certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown in the Town/Township section of table 2 in this report. The States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision maps available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented in table 2 only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown

in table 2 for towns of 10,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 10,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, urban residence comprises all persons and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, urban residence consists of all persons and housing units in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons and housing units in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population and housing units not classified as urban constitute the rural population and housing.

Urbanized Areas

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

Rural Farm

The rural farm population and housing comprises all persons and housing units

living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for States were prepared by using a digitization process on the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. Area figures for all counties, places, towns and townships covered in these reports can be found in the 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Area measurement figures for congressional districts were prepared using an electronic digital planimeter to measure those counties split by congressional districts. Map types used for this process include U.S. Department of Transportation county maps and various census maps such as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS). Area measurements for counties not split by congressional districts were derived from the digitized U.S. Geological Survey maps.

The land area figures for States shown in this report may differ from those shown in the PC80-1-A State reports because of changes made subsequent to the preparation of the area measurement figures shown in the State reports.

HISTORIC DATA

In some instances, 1970 population counts shown in table 1 have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports. Counts which have been revised for States, counties, places, and towns/townships are not identified in this report but are indicated by the prefix "r" in the PC80-1-A State reports.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed, in their telephone and personal-visit interviews, to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The meas-

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

ure, "persons per household," is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information see the housing unit definition.

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and Summary Tape Files 2, 4, and 5).

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a non-family householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes,

schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. Both 100-percent and sample totals for racial groups are included in the tables of this report. For a discussion of the two data sources, see the section on "Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups" on page B-3. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in table 1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. The total for "Asian and Pacific Islander," which is available only from sample tabulations, is shown in tables 7 and 11 and includes the nine groups listed above as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in

an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups—There may be differences in this report between the totals for the racial groups based on 100-percent tabulations (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a

"Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied for most groups, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data on racial groups. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" and "Other" populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 53 percent reported

"White." (The corresponding figures for 100-percent tabulations are 40 percent and 56 percent, respectively.) As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, these changes do not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to

question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population," below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or they are persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, in the 100-percent edit a response was assigned by computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If origin was not entered for any household member (excluding a paid employee), origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. The sample processing included more extensive edit procedures. For example, if any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was first assigned from available related information, such as ancestry and place of birth, reported for the individual. These edit procedures are a variation of

the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitations of the Data—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, *"Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."*

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—There may be differences in this report between the total Spanish origin population based on 100-percent (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970

Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table 1.

Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons.

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration.

Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced and those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married; persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married; and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9

and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish the highest grade attended, he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school as well as those who completed one or more years of college.

Nativity and Place of Birth

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine

how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Ancestry

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic groups with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular ethnic group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely, country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were also identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French-Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., Polish or Italian). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "Not reported."

Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Veteran Status

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years and over are classified as nonveterans.

Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

Public Transportation Disability

Persons were identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Fertility (Children Ever Born)

The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any babies who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded

are miscarriages and stillbirths, and any of the woman's step-children, foster children, or children she has adopted.

Means of Transportation To Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van, to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Industry and Occupation

The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over. For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupational classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Private wage and salary workers are persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Government Workers—Government workers are employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental units, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

Self-Employed Workers—Self-employed workers are those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

Worked in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had 1 or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over.

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment. "Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this

item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family throughout 1979.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 6 and 7. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 6 and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in table 7 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979*.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a

particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979, using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-non-farm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below.

For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

<u>Size of family</u>	<u>Threshold</u>
1 person (unrelated individual):	
Under 65 years.....	3,774
65 years and over.....	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years....	4,876
Householder 65 years and over....	4,389
3 persons.....	5,787
4 persons.....	7,412
5 persons.....	8,776
6 persons.....	9,915
7 persons.....	11,237
8 persons.....	12,484
9 persons.....	14,812

Persons for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

Specified Poverty Level—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a ware-

house where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in Group Quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as

housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the figures resulting from processing procedures used to weight the population and housing sample responses.

Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit—“Persons per occupied housing unit” is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a

unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Type of Vacant Unit—Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either “seasonal and migratory” or “year-round.” “Seasonal” units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. “Migratory” units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. “Year-round” vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A

unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered “For sale only,” including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered “For sale only.”

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered “For rent,” and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Held for occasional use. This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as “Held for occasional use.” Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall in this category, although some second homes may be classified as “seasonal.”

Other vacants. This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

Tenure—A housing unit is “owner occupied” if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as “renter occupied,” including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Persons Per Room—“Persons per room” is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. In this report, the figures shown refer to the number of occupied

housing units having 1.01 or more persons per room. Data are also shown separately for the number of persons in housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room.

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Kitchen Facilities—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of

"mobile homes or trailers, etc." are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

Stories in Structure—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

Passenger Elevator—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category, "No elevator," refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present. In this report, data on "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" are shown for renter-occupied housing units. Data are also shown for the number of persons in housing units lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.

Bathrooms—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category, "No bathroom or only a half bath," consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Source of Water—Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category, "Some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Sewage Disposal—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Equipment and Fuels

Heating Equipment—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.

Air-Conditioning—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Vehicles Available—Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for one month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Telephone in Housing Unit—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the

neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "Other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "Other" also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "Other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Financial Characteristics

Value—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are excluded from the value tabulations. Value was collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollar. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$10,000," it is shown as "\$10,000—." If the median falls in the category "\$200,000 or more," it is shown as "\$200,000+."

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts

on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, separate distributions and medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "With a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "Not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Contract Rent—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$50," it is shown as "\$50—." If the median falls in the category "\$500 or more," it is shown as "\$500+."

Gross Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 11 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 11 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete-count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete-count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 11. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was

prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 11 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 11 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of

a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Errors" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the

particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below:

- a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- b. Find the geographic area or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2" or "98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y:

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root

of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and

- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data.

The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

See appendix D of PHC80-3, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas* or PC80-1-C, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-house-

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

holders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.

1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.

6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
------	---

Persons in All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Group Quarters

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

<i>Group</i>	
1	Householder
2	Non-householder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

<i>Group</i>	<i>White Race</i>
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>
	<i>Male</i>
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older
	<i>Female</i>
9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8

17-32 *Persons Not of Spanish Origin*
 Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16

33-64 *Black Race*
 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

65-96 *Asian, Pacific Islander Race*
 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

97-128 *Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race*
 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

129-160 *Other Race (includes those races not listed above)*
 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count was combined or collapsed with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted

weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value-rent groups. For vacant housing units three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group

Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18

1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit

4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit	83	\$100 — \$149
5	8 or more persons in housing unit	84	\$150 — \$199
	<i>Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18</i>	85	\$200 — \$249
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	86	\$250 — \$299
		87	\$300 — \$399
		88	\$400 — \$499
		89	\$500 +
		90	Other Renter
		91	No Cash Rent
	<i>All Other Housing Units</i>		
11	1 person in housing unit		<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent			
<i>Group Owner</i>		<i>Black Race</i>	
	<i>White Race (householder)</i>	103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)</i>		
	<i>Value of House</i>		
1	\$ 0 — \$ 9,999		<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
2	\$ 10,000 — \$ 19,999	125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
3	\$ 20,000 — \$ 24,999		
4	\$ 25,000 — \$ 49,999		
5	\$ 50,000 — \$ 99,999		
6	\$100,000 — \$149,999		
7	\$150,000 +	147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
8	Other Owners		
	<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>		
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8	169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Black Race</i>		
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>		
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>		
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>		
65-80	Same Value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Renter</i>		
	<i>White Race (persons of Spanish origin)</i>		
	<i>Rent Categories</i>		
81	\$ 1 — \$ 59		
82	\$ 60 — \$ 99		

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate non-sampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
 - The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a precanvass operation.
 - A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
 - A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumeration Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed,

and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonrespondents remaining after this operation were allocated by computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total 1/	2/ Size of publication area														
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000	
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570	1 570	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190	2 190	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470	4 470	4 470
10 000 000....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

1/ For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{N} \hat{Y} (1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

2/ The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	1/ Base of percentage													
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1

1/ For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....			
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Household or family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Household size.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.0	0.9	0.4
Ancestry.....	1.5	1.3	0.7
Type of group quarters.....	1.7	1.5	0.8
Nativity and place of birth.....	0.7	0.5	0.3
Residence in 1975.....	1.9	1.7	0.9
Means of transportation to work.....	3.6	3.5	2.2
School enrollment.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Years of school completed.....	1.3	1.1	0.6
Veteran status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks worked in 1979.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.9	1.5	0.8
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....			
Tenure.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Stories in structure.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Passenger elevator.....	1.1	0.8	0.4
Source of water.....	1.0	0.8	0.4
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	0.9	0.5

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

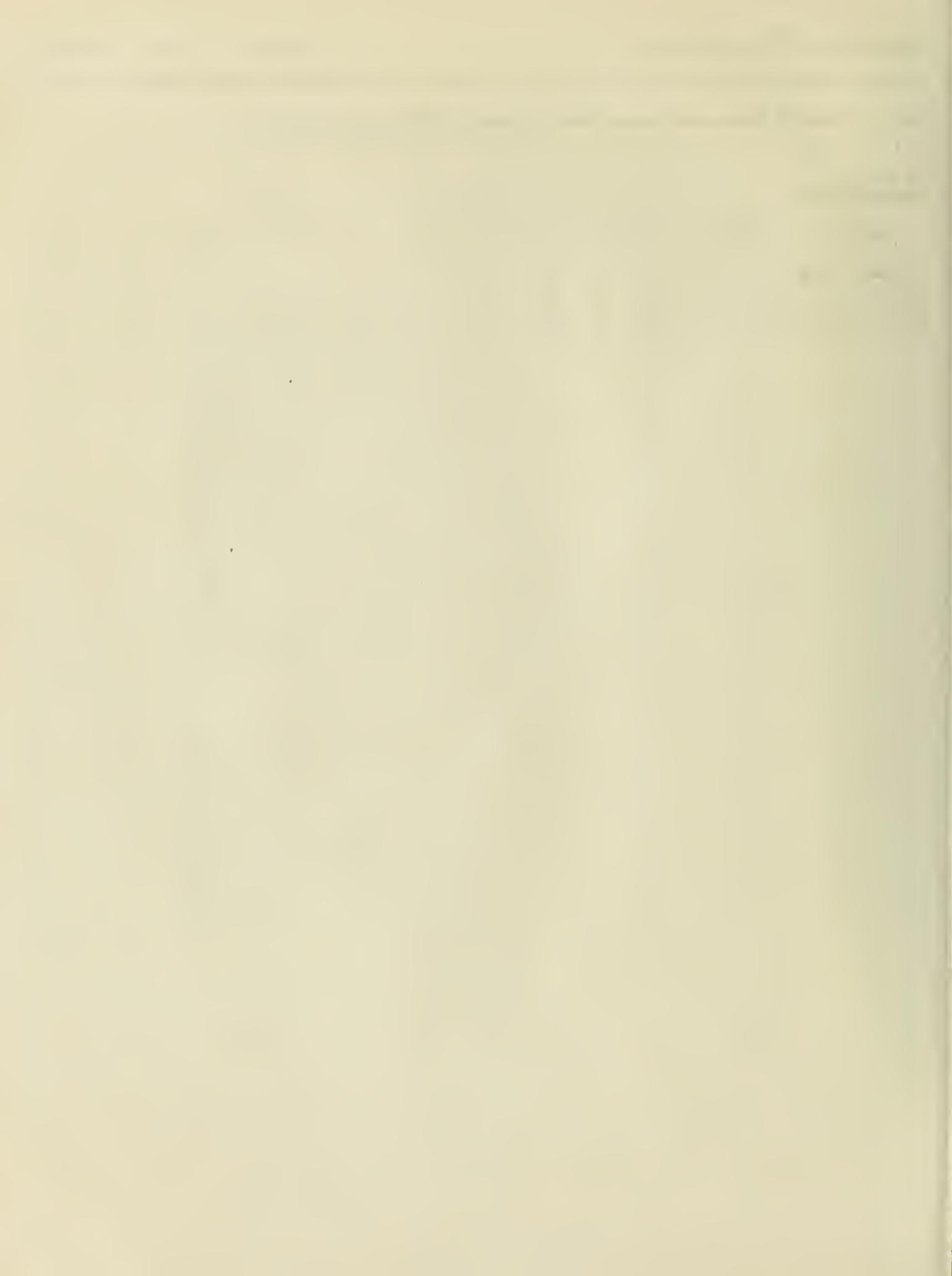
Table D. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B]

The State Congressional Districts

The State

	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State	4 216 975	16.4	1 570 907	16.4
District 1	526 206	18.5	213 907	18.5
District 2	526 354	15.7	192 477	15.7
District 3	527 699	15.8	206 075	15.8
District 4	525 453	15.7	185 969	15.6
District 5	527 469	15.7	185 978	15.9
District 6	528 168	18.1	189 812	18.3
District 7	527 590	15.0	196 196	15.0
District 8	528 036	16.2	200 493	16.2



Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked Son/daughter. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked Roomer, boarder.
3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the Indian (American) or Other circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A public school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade ever attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for Nursery school.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark Finished this grade (or year) only if the person finished the entire grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark Yes, but also used by another household if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.
- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark Owned or being bought if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark Owned or being bought if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark Rented for cash rent if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.
- H9. Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a personage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.
- H10b. A commercial establishment is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

Appendix E--Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark A one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a. A city or suburban lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A place is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this residence is located.

- H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark A public system. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. Dug wells are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A public sewer is operated by a government body or a private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19. The term person in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.

- H20. This question refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used.

An electric heat pump is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A floor, wall, or pipeless furnace delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a portable room heater.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. Gas from underground pipes is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. Bottled, tank, or LP gas is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly average for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the total amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line end bracket () the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your living quarters.

- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28-H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30-H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English *at home*; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English *at home*. Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

b. Print the non-English language spoken *at home*. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages *at home* and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.

- (1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
- (2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
- (3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
- (4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.

b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for *6 or more* months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark Yes if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.

23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.

- b. Mark Worked at home for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.

- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark Drive alone.

- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark No.

- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b. Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Furniture company

Grocery store

Oil company

Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing

Wholesale grocery store

Retail gas station

Cattle ranch

- c. Mark Manufacturing if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark Wholesale trade if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark Retail trade if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark Other if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of Other are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Clerk

Helper

Mechanic

Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk

Carpenter's helper

Auto engine mechanic

Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle.

Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

- b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

- c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

- d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark No for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

- a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

- b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

- c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

- d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

- e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

- f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

- g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the None circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification,
please write the correct apartment number or location here:

•

•

•

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	L	A6

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):

SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL
llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en
el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla y devuelva el cuestionario
por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

How to fill out your Census Form

Page 1

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this ●

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope; no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
 - Relatives living here
 - Lodgers or boarders living here
 - Other persons living here
 - College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
 - Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
 - Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

Do Not List in Question 1

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces.
 - Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college.
 - Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there.
 - Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital.
 - Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere.

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box

Then please

- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only, and
 - enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

Please continue →

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 3

**NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1-H12
FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD**

PERSON in column 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If relative of person in column 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister	
If not related to person in column 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate	
<input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) <i>Print tribe</i> →	
a. Age at last birthday	c. Year of birth
<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/> 1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 19 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0
b. Month of birth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
Highest grade attended:	
<input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten	
Elementary through high school (grade or year)	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	
<input type="radio"/> ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	
College (academic year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	
<input type="radio"/> Never attended school - Skip question 10	
<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
CENSUS USE ONLY	A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 4

ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

<p>H13. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. █ <p>H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories <p>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <p>H15a. Is this building —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? <p>b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 █ <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more <p>H16. Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? <p>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means <p>H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 █ <p>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> Always lived here <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <p>H20. How are your living quarters heated? Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here) <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) █ <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment 	<p>H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. █ <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <p>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. █ <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <p>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. █ <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <p>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i></p> <p>b. Gas</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i></p> <p>c. Water</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i></p> <p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i></p> <p>H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes █ <input type="radio"/> No <p>H24. How many bedrooms do you have? Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms <p>H25. How many bathrooms do you have? A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water. A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms <p>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes █ <input type="radio"/> No █ <p>H27. Do you have air conditioning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No <p>H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None █ <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles █ <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles <p>H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None █ <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks █ <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks
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Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 5

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$.00 OR None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$.00 OR None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- Yes, contract to purchase
- No — *Skip to page 6*

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

- Yes
- No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

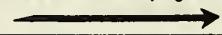
\$.00 OR No regular payment required — *Skip to page 6*

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- Yes, taxes included in payment
- No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- Yes, insurance included in payment
- No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6 

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(1)	2.	4.	(2)	2.	4.	(3)	2.	4.
S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0
I I	I I I	I I I	I I	I I I	I I I	I I	I I I	I I I
2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
Yes	3 3	3 3 3	Yes	3 3	3 3 3	Yes	3 3	3 3 3
O 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	O 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	O 4	4 4	4 4 4
5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5	5 5 5	5 5 5
G	G G G	G G G	G	G G G	G G G	G	G G G	G G G
No	?	?	No	?	?	No	?	?
O 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	O 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	O 8	8 8 8	8 8 8
9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9	9 9 9	9 9 9
(4)	2.	4.	(5)	2.	4.	(6)	2.	4.
S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0
I I	I I I	I I I	I I	I I I	I I I	I I	I I I	I I I
2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
Yes	3 3	3 3 3	Yes	3 3	3 3 3	Yes	3 3	3 3 3
O 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	O 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	O 4	4 4	4 4 4
5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5	5 5 5	5 5 5
G	G G G	G G G	G	G G G	G G G	G	G G G	G G G
No	?	?	No	?	?	No	?	?
O 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	O 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	O 8	8 8 8	8 8 8
9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9	9 9 9	9 9 9
(7)	2.	4.	GQ.	2.	H30.	H31.	2.	H32c.
S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
I I	I I I	I I I	I I	I I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I I	I I I I
2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2
Yes	3 3	3 3 3	3 3	3 3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3
O 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4
5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5
G	G G G	G G G	G	G G G G	G G G	G G G	G G G G	G G G G
No	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
O 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8
9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9

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Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 6

Name of Person 1 on page 2: Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____		
11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? <i>Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</i>		
Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc. 12. If this person was born in a foreign country — a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents b. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — Skip to 14 b. What is this language? <small>(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</small>		
c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide. <small>(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</small>		
15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i> <input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — Turn to next page for next person <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — Skip to 16 <input type="radio"/> No, different house b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)? (1) State, foreign country. Puerto Rico, Guam, etc. (2) County: (3) City, town, village, etc.: (4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area		

16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — <i>Please go on with questions 17-33</i> <input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i>		
17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person — a. On active duty in the Armed Forces? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Attending college? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No c. Working at a job or business? <input type="radio"/> Yes, full time <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time		
18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 19 b. Was active-duty military service during — <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i> <input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		
19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . . a. Limits the kind or amount Yes No of work this person can do at a job? b. Prevents this person from working at a job? Yes No c. Limits or prevents this person Yes No from using public transportation?		
20. If this person is a female — None 1 2 3 4 5 6 How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <i>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</i> 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6		
21. If this person has ever been married — a. Has this person been married more than once? <input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage? <small>(Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)</small> c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		

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Per.	11. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13b.		14. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		15b.	23. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VL	24a.		
No.	0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
I	I I I	I I I		I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I	
2	2 2 2	2 2 2		2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	
3	3 3 3	3 3 3		3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	
4	4 4 4	4 4 4		4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	
5	5 5 5	5 5 5		5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	
G	G G G	G G G		G G G	G G G	G G G	G G G	G G G	G G G	G G G	
7	7 7 7	7 7 7		7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	
8	8 8 8	8 8 8		8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	
	9 9 9	9 9 9		9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?	
<input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)	<input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.
Skip to 25	

b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?	
<i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i>	
Hours	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

23. At what location did this person work last week?	
<i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</i>	
<i>If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i>	
a. Address (Number and street)	
<i>If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</i>	

b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.	
c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?	
<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area

d. County	
e. State	f. ZIP Code
24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?	
<i>Minutes</i>	

b. How did this person usually get to work last week?	
<i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i>	
<input type="radio"/> Car	<input type="radio"/> Taxicab
<input type="radio"/> Truck	<input type="radio"/> Motorcycle
<input type="radio"/> Van	<input type="radio"/> Bicycle
<input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar	<input type="radio"/> Walked only
<input type="radio"/> Railroad	<input type="radio"/> Worked at home
<input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated	<input type="radio"/> Other — Specify

*If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c.
 Otherwise, skip to 28.*

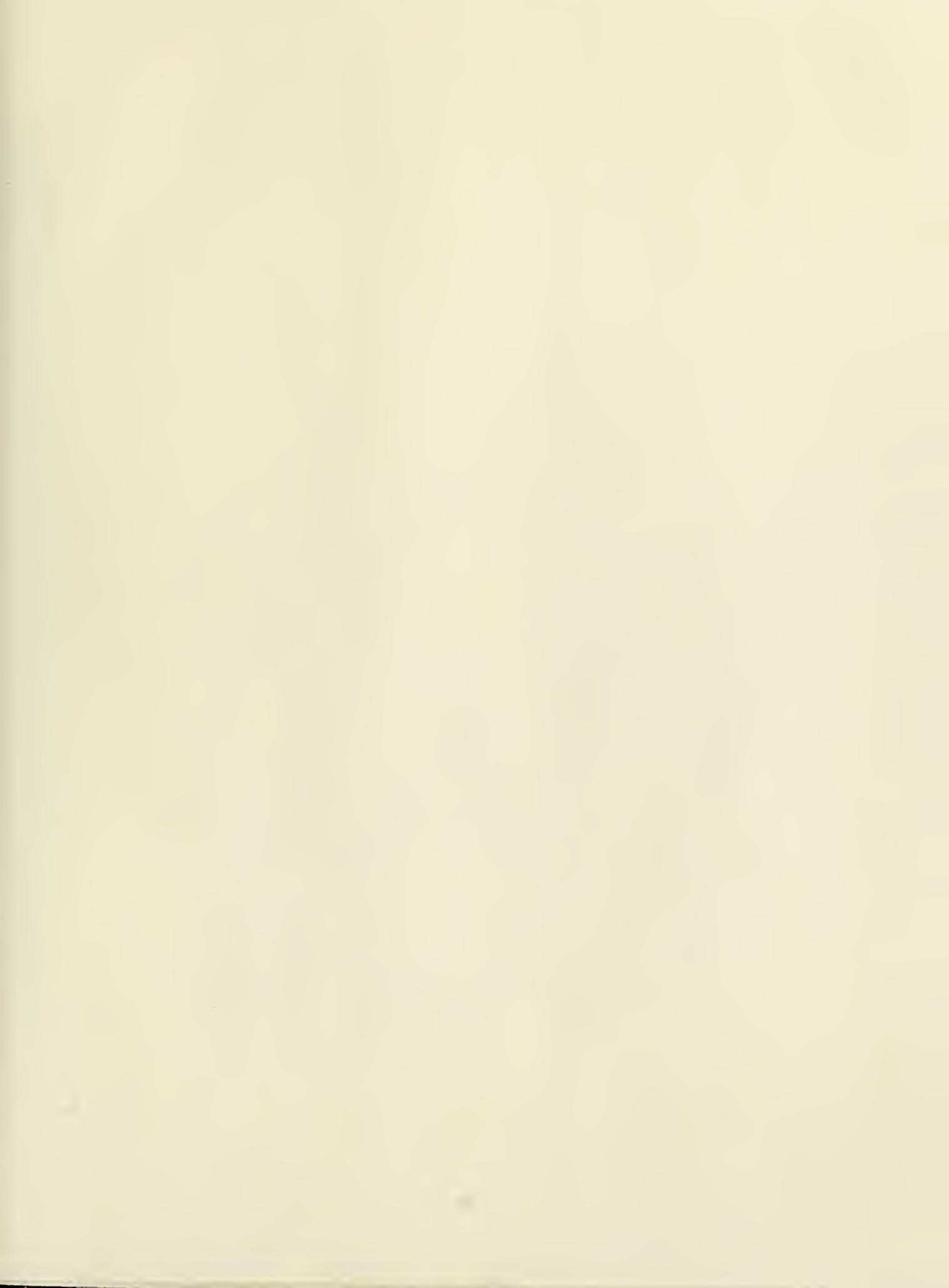
Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

Page 7

<p>c. When going to work <u>last week</u>, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — Skip to 28 <input type="radio"/> Drive others only <input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p> <p>25. Was this person <u>temporarily absent</u> or on <u>layoff</u> from a job or business <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No</p>		CENSUS USE 21b. I O O O I I O E E II 3 3 O 4 4 III 5 5 O G G O ? ? IV 8 8 O O O	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 31d</p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979? <i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Weeks</p> <p>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hours</p> <p>d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Weeks</p>		CENSUS USE ONLY 31b. 31c. 31d. O O O O I 1 I I 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27</p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (<i>in school, etc.</i>) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>		22b. O O I I 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 G G 7 7 8 8 9 9	<p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i> <i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i> <i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see Instruction guide.</i></p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No <i>(Annual amount — Dollars)</i></p>		32a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 32b. O O O O O O I I I I I I 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 A O O A O O
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> Skip to 31d <input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Never worked</p>		28. A B C O O O D E F O O O G H J O O O K L M O O O O O O I I I 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 0 0	<p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No <i>(Annual amount — Dollars)</i></p> <p>c. Own farm . . .</p> <p>Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No <i>(Annual amount — Dollars)</i></p>		32c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 32d. O O O O O O I I I I I I 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 A O O A O O
<p>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week.</i> <i>If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.</i> <i>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</p> <p><i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p><i>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</i></p> <p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Manufacturing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail trade Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Other — (<i>agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.</i>)</p>		N P Q O O O R S T O O O U V W O O O X Y Z O O O O O I I 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 0 0	<p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No <i>(Annual amount — Dollars)</i></p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No <i>(Annual amount — Dollars)</i></p> <p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI). Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No <i>(Annual amount — Dollars)</i></p> <p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .</p> <p><i>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No <i>(Annual amount — Dollars)</i></p>		32e. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 32f. O O O O O O I I I I I I 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 A O O A O O
<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p><i>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</i></p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p><i>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</i></p>		29. N P Q O O O R S T O O O U V W O O O X Y Z O O O O O I I 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 0 0	<p>32g. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 33.</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . . <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal government employee . . . <input type="radio"/> State government employee . . . <input type="radio"/> Local government employee (city, county, etc.) . . . <input type="radio"/> Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm — Own business not incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/> Own business incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/> Working without pay in family business or farm . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses. \$.00 <i>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</i></p> <p>OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>		

→ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2





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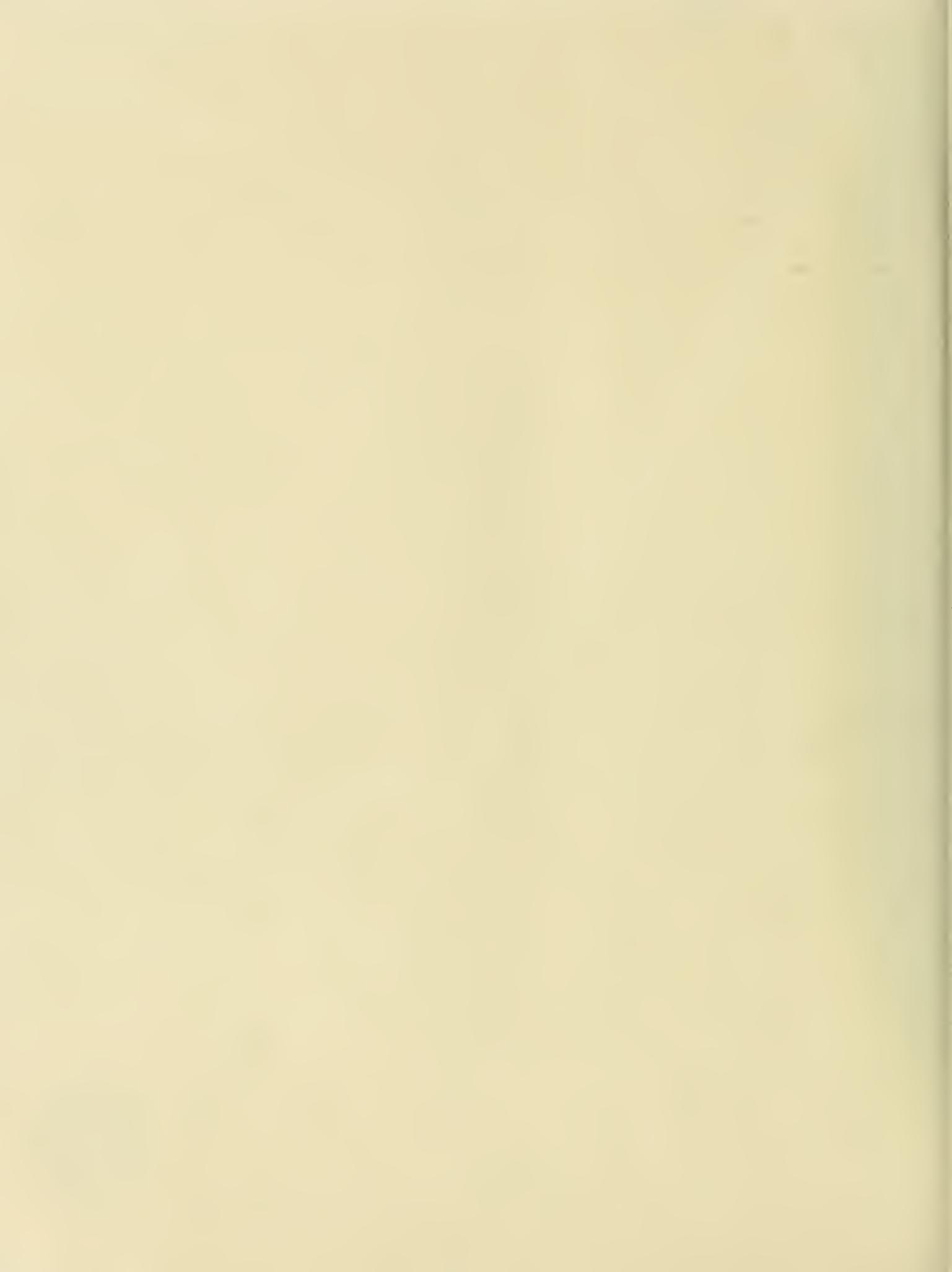


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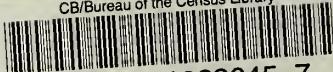


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